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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Europe Succors 10,000,000

Nations Make Careful History

Canada Ends Downward Trend

Paris Gets New Water Supply

Britain Invites to Lausanne

Mr. Gandhi Hints at Prison

HEAVY winter weather causes European Governments to redouble attention to the wants of 10,000,000 unemployed who must look to them for aid. Of these Germany reports the largest number, 5,349,000. Great Britain has 2,506,000, Italy has 878,000, Spain has 500,000, France has 300,000. Germany endeavors to keep her unemployed busy at clearing forests, draining marshes and building roads. France carries out $160,000,000 worth of public improvements. Italy provides food where needed and Premier Mussolini asks every Fascist to practice self-sacrifice and helpfulness. England shows a decrease in unemployed since dropping the gold standard. All the smaller European countries have unemployment problems, but no definite statistics. The general problem is to prevent hunger and suffering until spring comes.

Here is the heart of history for the week:

AUSTRALIA makes Joseph T. Lyons Prime Minister and he chooses 10 Cabinet ministers, all from the United Australia Party, the Country Party declining three Cabinet posts.

CANADA feels that its downward trend is slowing up and points to the completion of hydroelectric plants generating 400,000 horsepower in 1931 and plants to generate 1,500,000 horsepower now under construction.

FINLAND votes repeal of its prohibition law which has been in effect 13 years. The Diet, in a special session or the regular session beginning in February, will carry out the will of the electorate.

FRANCE celebrates the holidays by taking steps to give Paris the long-desired better water supply. Water will be brought from the Loire River at a cost of $200,000,000, the first half of the system being completed by 1938. The present water from the Seine tastes of the chemicals used in filtering.

GERMANY opposes the tentative agreement between France and Great Britain for a three years' moratorium on Germany's conditional reparations. Germarny insists that reparations be wiped out entirely.

GREAT BRITAIN invites interested nations to attend a conference at Lausanne on Jan. 18 at which shall be considered the Basel committee's report on reparations and steps for unfreezing Germany's commercial debts. King George expresses his admiration for the courage, determination and sacrifice shown by all classes while passing through anxious days.

GREECE moves to improve the quality of its exports of fried figs and olives. None are to be shipped out without Government stamps and stamps will be withheld from all but the best grades.

INDIA witnesses violent disorders, with Viceroy Willingdon issuing a stern warning that the Government will stop civil disobedience, boycott and violence with forceful measures. Mahatma Gandhi issues a defiant ultimatum and hints that he is ready for imprisonment.

JAPAN, with financial difficulties at home adding to the cost of its military operations in Manchuria, takes a gloomy view of 1932, anticipating a deepening rather than a lightening of its problems.

MANCHURIA sees the fall of one town after another before the lightly resisted Japanese army and the final taking of Chinchow, last remaining city of importance, the Chinese retreating to the south of the Great Wall.

NEW ZEALAND decides to direct its broadcasting through a commission of three Government appointees, assisted by an advisory council of eight chosen by the listeners.

SOVIET RUSSIA adopts a $14,000,000,000 budget for 1932, including all manner of expenditures usually done through private enterprise in non-Communistic countries, and initiates protective pacts with Poland, Estonia, Roumania and Finland.

THE UNITED STATES takes stock of its situation at the close of the year and finds that its resources and morale are sound. Congress struggles with the problems of a suitable taxation measure, the navy question and whether or not there must be direct federal relief of unemployment and need. President Hoover pleads for additional economies. The Government decides to send no representative to the Lausanne conference on German reparations and debts, and names its delegates to the disarmament conference, including one woman.

THE NEW YEAR dawns upon a sobered Family of Nations. Not one member is free of problems and perplexities. Some regard their situations as the most difficult they have faced at any time. Yet there can be no doubt that the qualities of courage, hope and faith in the ability of men in the best light to which they may turn to work out their problems satisfactorily, are steadfast. The nations go ahead slowly and cautiously, but they go ahead.

Fiji Gives Empire Financial Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

WITH an unbalanced budget and a debit balance for the year to face, the Crown Colony of Fiji recognises its duty to the Empire and is prepared to make its share of the sacrifices. From its tiny reserve it has offered the sum of £5000 toward Empire defense and the British Government has accepted the gift with thanks.

Anglo-French Pacts Needed On Many Lines

Agreement of Opinion on Tariffs Only One of Essential Steps

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The Franco-British tariff duel which, it is to be hoped, will soon lead to an arrangement mutually satisfactory, has revealed in an acute form the general difference of opinion between the two great Channel countries.

When Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, declined to enter into negotiations until the experiment had been watched for some time and until the Imperial Conference had met, he adopted a somewhat polemic tone that was explained in France as the expression of British feeling against France.

It is this supposed British feeling against France which has been the subject of most of the French comments. England is of course entitled to adopt a policy of protection which France has itself adopted long ago. But it is feared that there is a certain irritation which the French think due to a misunderstanding.

Nor can it be denied that there is a profound difference between British and French views on most subjects. The matter goes much deeper than a tariff controversy. On the problem of disarmament and of general European policy French and British views have been at variance.

Vicissitudes of Sterling

The British are inclined to hold French monetary policy—the hoarding of gold, the alleged parsimony with which loans have been accorded to continental countries, the political conditions attached, and so forth—as partly responsible for the vicissitudes of the pound sterling. It was openly alleged that France had deliberately drawn gold from London for political purposes.

But France has always protested that gold followed purely commercial laws, and that the French authorities discouraged these movements as much as possible. Moreover, when the crisis arose in August last, France, without hesitation, lent all the money that was asked to England, and was prepared to go further. The fall of the pound was indeed seen to be detrimental to French interests.

The British think that French policy in regard to Germany in particular has brought about the perturbations from which Europe is suffering. The French reply that, on the contrary, the breaking of the alliance as soon as the World War was over, and the efforts to reëstablish Germany without regard to its political sentiments, have caused the state of insecurity which now prevails on the Continent.

In nothing is this opposition seen more clearly than in the matter of reparations. The British hold reparations to be at the origin of the financial crisis; reparations brought about central European bankruptcy, and provoked a flight from the mark.

Real Causes Political

Not so, argue the French. Central European bankruptcy was an effect of the war, and the flight from the mark was a systematic attempt, largely successful, to escape just payments. In point of fact the real causes are political—recently the projected Austro-German union which alarmed Europe, and, again, the success of the Hitlerites which frightened capitalists, and by its anti-Semitic character particularly affected Jewish financiers, and, more broadly, brought Europe face to face with the possibility of the revanche. The French also point out that reparations since 1924 have cost Germany only 10,000,000,000 marks while Germany has borrowed 25,000,000,000 marks.

To which the response is made that although there are undoubtedly political reasons, they have been stimulated by French policy. Even were it shown that reparations were economically possible without excessive perturbation, they are not politically possible since they keep alive feelings of hostility.

And so the dialogue—or rather the duel—proceeds, and neither side convinces the other. It is anticipated, however, that as a result of the tariff conflict France and England will be forced to abandon these fruitless polemics, and to come to an accord.

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BANKING HOUSES MAKE $100,000,000 FLOATING BONDS

Sponsored 57 Issues in Americas—$815,027,800 Now in Default

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Bankers and investment brokers who handled about one-half of all foreign bonds issued in the United States since the World War ended made gross profits of more than $100,000,000 on the transactions, according to statistics and charts made public today by the Senate Finance Committee.

The statistics also indicated that 57 issues of Latin-American bonds, totaling $815,027,800 in value, which have been floated in the United States, are in default. Brazil and Chile led the list with the largest number of issues.

The information was secured by the committee in connection with an investigation instigated by Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R.) of California to ascertain the extent of foreign bond flotations in the United States and the size of the profits going to the bankers handling such bond issues.

Three New York witnesses presented the data to supplement verbal testimony made at recent hearings of the committee. They were Mr. Thomas P. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Mr. Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank, and Mr. Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The information concerned bond issues in which these houses took the lead in floating or in which they had a hand in selling to smaller banks and private investors throughout the United States.

Together the three houses sponsored the flotation during the post-war period of foreign bond issues totaling $3,958,188,000 or approximately one-half of the $7,836,000,000 which the Commerce Department found to be outstanding at the end of 1930. They also participated in the distribution of bond issues sponsored by other houses or syndicates. Except in the case of the National City Bank net profits were not indicated.

The countries whose bonds are in default, the number of issues and the total amount outstanding as given in this statement were as follows: Brazil, 30 issues, $363,147,800; Chile, 15 issues, $282,576,000; Peru, five issues, $91,286,000; Bolivia, four issues, $61,104,000; Colombia, two issues, $11,230,000, and Uruguay, one issue, $5,684,000.

The statement showed that the National City Company had sponsored 113 issues totaling $1,570,180,000; that J. P. Morgan & Co. sponsored 38 issues totaling $1,807,578,000, and that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. sponsored 30 issues totaling $580,430,000.

The National City Company reported a total net profit of all its foreign bond sales since 1919 of $28,970,146. It also reported net profits of all houses participating in its loans of $37,560,343.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. reported total "gross profits" on all issues in which it was interested of $4,237,385.

Nations Agree On Lausanne For Debt Conference

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 2—The British Government's suggestion that Lausanne should be the meeting place for the coming international reparations conference has been accepted by all the governments concerned. Jan. 18 also has been agreed to as the date. A reservation has been made only by France, where pressure of parliamentary business may possibly render two days' postponement desirable.

Meanwhile the issues involved continue to be discussed here upon the lines that whatever payments may ultimately be required from Germany will have to be adjusted to the changing economic conditions as they arise.

In this connection Sir Walter Layton, the British economist, addressing French students here yesterday said: "The gold standard cannot be reinstated in this and other countries until the reparations problem is regularized in such a way that any reparations which may be paid can be paid in goods."

Scullin Rejects More States Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The separatist movement in the Riverina and other districts of New South Wales recently met with a definite rebuff from the Prime Minister, Mr. James H. Scullin, prior to the fall of the Labor Government.

It is stated that Mr. Charles Hardy, leader of the movement, requested Mr Scullin to submit the request of the separatists to Parliament, and that, instead of doing so, he dealt with it himself, and registered a curt refusal.

"The view of my Government," he said, "is that constitutional developments must be toward unification, with complete and sovereign powers for the Federal Parliament, and the delegation of purely local powers to provincial bodies."

He declined to submit a bill for the purpose desired, and likewise declined to consider the suggestion that the Government should summon a convention to discuss the question of separation.

The signatories to the Riverina petition are mainly farmers and suppliers for farmers' local needs.

Canadian Banks Come to Aid Of Newfoundland's Finances

Severe Terms of Original Demands Softened—Dominion Released From Humiliating Conditions for Loan of $2,200,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 2—Doubts and rumors as to Newfoundland's finacial position which have persisted during the last year have been definitely set at rest by an arrangement reached between the Dominion and a group of Canadian banks for a $2,200,000 loan.

The critical state of affairs in Newfoundland came to a hear last spring when the Dominion went into the market for an $8,000,000 loan which failed to draw bids. The present arrangement, however, restores the financial stability of the Dominion.

A statement issued by the Premier, Sir Richard Squires, states that negotiations with the Canadian banks have been satisfactorily concluded. Sir Richard says that the negotiations which have been pending for some weeks in connection with a temporary loan from a syndicate of Canadian banks, consisting of the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Nova Scotia, for temporary accommodation for the Government of Newfoundland to meet immediate obligations, were successfully concluded on Thursday.

The amount of the loan is $2,200,000 and is in the form of a temporary debenture for a period of six months, the rate of interest being 5½ per cent.

The terms in the bank syndicate's ultimatum of Dec. 29 are modified in the final terms accepted. The ultimatum demanded customs duties to be paid daily into a special account at a nominated bank, with the Treasury Controller and a bank's nominee as trustees. From this the funds of the trustees should weekly retain a sum sufficient for payment of accumulated interest on the whole public debt.

The Government refusing to accede to this, substituted that for the next six months there should be set aside weekly, and paid over to the consolidated revenue fund, such an amount as was sufficient for the maintenance of public services, and a balance should be retained for the purpose of interest payment on public debt. This was agreed to.

The ultimatum further demanded the appointment of a high standing official, to be nominated either by the Imperial or the Canadian Government as adviser to the Newfoundland Government. The adviser was to have full access to all government activities, furnishing the syndicate banks with reports as he considered advisable.

The Government refused to accede, regarding such an appointment as constituting virtual receivership and giving the banks undue influence in the election campaign.

This was finally waived. A third important change in the ultimatum had reference to Labrador. The banks demanded, so long as Newfoundland would be indebted to them in respect of temporary loans, that it should not alienate by lease or sale the Labrador territory, timber, water power, or natural resources without the banks' consent.

It was finally agreed that during the period of indebtedness proceeds obtained from any disposition of Labrador territory or resources thereof shall first be applied to extinction or reduction of the banks' floating debt. The modifications appear to remove undue control by the banks and remove the humiliating nature of the terms.

BUYERS LEARN HOW TO RESIST SALE PRESSURE

Discrimination Resulting From Reduced Incomes, Says Economist

The quality of merchandise is declining more rapidly than prices. This statement was made by Prof. Robert F. Elder, assistant professor of marketing at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the New Year's business conference for graduates of the institute's business course today.

Statistics on individual gross incomes in 1930 show a falling off of approximately $7,000,000,000, as compared with 1929, Professor Elder said. He thought that 1931 figures will show a still greater fall in this indicator of purchasing power.

"With consumers determined to maintain their standards of living," the speaker said, "the result is that less money is being spent on each commodity, rather than that certain goods are being dispensed with. This means a demand for cheaper goods. Because of the large fixed elements of selling cost, merchants and manufacturers are to a very general extent 'trading down.' The inventory of the average store contains an incredible proportion of junk."

Professor Elder referred to a statement from the Better Fabrics Testing Bureau of the National Retail Drygoods Association which said that "probably at no time in the last 15 years have standards of quality been so low as in the past two years."

"This policy of reducing quality in order to sell cheaper is probably being carried to extremes," the professor continued. "In catering to people of reduced purchasing power, insufficient attention has been paid to those who have money to buy quality goods. There is ample evidence that this situation has restricted purchasing on the part of those well able to buy.

"Buyers are becoming more discriminating. Reduced incomes stiffen their resistance to high pressure selling. That people will spend their money only for things they need or want is evidenced in the failure of the persistently attempted campaigns to 'buy now' for patriotic reasons. Similarly consumers are losing faith in certain forms of advertising. Cigarette sales are falling off despite the $47,000,000 advertising appropriations of the Big Four. The old customer loyalties to a store or a brand are giving way to a tendency to compare values. This is a direct result of reduced purchasing power."

Professor Elder thought that Mr. C. F. Kettering of General Motors advanced the most sensible remedy for business conditions today when he said, "In order to sell we must create products that people want more than they want money in the bank."

In a talk on "Significant Economic Conditions," Prof. Davis R. Dewey, head of the department of economics and statistics at the institute, said that the fall of prices has increased the burden of reparations imposed upon Germany by one-third.

"Due to this decline in prices," Professor Dewey said, "England owes the United States as measured in commodities, after paying us hundreds of millions, more than she did when she began to make payments!"

'GAS' STATIONS ZONED

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The establishment of gasoline stations along "first class" residential streets was prohibited by the Prefect of Sao Paulo this week.

BRITAIN SEES NEW CRISIS IN BOMBAY VOTE

London Views Congress' Decision as New Call to Disobedience

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 2—Resolutions just passed by the Indian National Congress at Bombay are regarded here as presaging a recrudescence of the civil disobedience movement.

The British Government's policy in this regard has two aspects. One is to continue to push forward as expeditiously as possible the great constitutional advance outlined at the Round Table Conference. The other is to maintain law and order with all the resources available.

Viscount Willingdon, the Viceroy, is expected at Delhi today and has postponed replying to the points raised in Mahatma Gandhi's latest communication until he has consulted his council.

The Government of India's position was defined in the Viceroy's letter to Mr. Gandhi, dated Dec. 29. Lord Willingdon then expressed his desire to discuss reforms with Mr. Gandhi personally, but declined relations with any organization associated with breaches of the law.

Philadelphia Fails Again to Pay Wages

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2 (AP)—Today was another payless pay day for the 26,000 city and county employes of Philadelphia. For the second successive time the city could not meet its semimonthly pay roll of approximately $1,700,000.

The treasurer, however, did have sufficient funds to pay to bankers the $3,700,000 in short-term loans, negotiated in October and November to meet pay rolls in those months. Part of this sum was paid off New Year's eve, and the remainder today.

The pay roll situation can be met either by flotation of another loan from banks or, if this fails, by having the sinking fund commission purchase about $1,500,000 worth of the city's latest bond issue.

REPEAL MAJORITY MOUNTS IN FINLAND

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 2 (AP)—Tabulation of more than one-half the votes in Finland's prohibition referendum showed today that 73.1 per cent were for repeal, 25.6 per cent for maintenance of the present law and 1.3 per cent for modification to permit light wines and beer.

It appeared obvious that the final count would show a substantial majority for repeal and popular interest turned to speculation on what the Government will do to carry out the mandate.

It was understood that the government measure already has been drafted but the course of procedure has not been determined. There may be a special session of the Legislature called specifically to consider this measure, or the issue may be left to the regular session beginning Feb. 1.

RAIL MERGER IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The Therezopolis Railroad, which lost $1,080,000 during the last 12 years because of high operating costs, is to be absorbed by the government-owned Central de Brazil Railroad.

MOVING BEGUN BY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Army of Men Engaged in Shift to New $17,500,000 Building

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Some 4000 government clerks stayed at home today while moving men took their desks from offices in scattered sections of the city to the new $17,500,000 home of the Department of Commerce.

The greatest moving job undertaken by the Government in Washington, as officials termed the trek, began shortly after midnight on New Year's morning and will continue for three weeks before the various bureaus are settled in their new headquarters. Contracts call for an expenditure of $19,000 for moving. A small army of men will be employed.

The new building occupies three city blocks, or eight acres of land. It will eventually house all branches of the Commerce Department with the exception of the bureau of standards, which has a suburban site. The census bureau will not move into the new building until spring, when its large temporary force will have been largely dismissed. When fully occupied, the total population of the new building will be about 5000.

Largest among the moving jobs will be that of transferred records of the patent office to the new quarters. More than 1,750,000 will be taken to the new building at Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street from the old office on Seventh Street. Thomas A. Edison's incandescent electric light patent will be among those transferred, as well as those of the telephone, telegraph, cotton gin, sewing machine and reaper.

The corner stone of the new building was laid by President Hoover on June 10, 1929.

Facts will pour into the new building from every state and foreign country to be analyzed and compared in such a form as to be useful to thousands of commercial concerns. Each of the bureaus, census, geodetic survey, lighthouse, fisheries, navigation, steamboat inspection, foreign and domestic commerce, aeronautics, radio, patents and mines, will contribute its share to the fund of facts that will be available under one roof in the future.

A total of 1365 dial telephones has been installed in the new structure. The building has 4311 rooms and 15 entrances. The 36 bronzegate elevators can accommodate 800 persons simultaneously. A cafeteria in the basement has a seating capacity of 2400. One of the Washington newspapers this week issued a 32-page special "Department of Commerce Edition" describing the new building in detail as well as the work and history of the department.

The President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, held here Dec. 1, had the privilege of being the first occupant of the new building.

Jobless Moved By Chile From Federal Huts

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 2 (By U. P.)—Carrying ragged blankets in which were wrapped their household utensils, 12,000 jobless men and their families moved protestingly out of Government shelters in the city Dec. 31 and are today lodged in the outskirts of the city and in small towns in the interior.

The removal was ordered by the Government to avoid concentration of too large a group of unemployed where they would offer ready subjects for extremist propaganda agents.

The threatened general strike at Valparaiso failed to materialize due to the extraordinary precautions taken by the authorities to enforce Premier Marcial Mora's edict prohibiting strikes during the present crisis. Labor leaders, however, were still determined to call a nation-wide general strike next Monday.

The refusal of the unemployed, who now number 150,000, to accept the Government's offer of work at wages ranging from 35 to 60 cents a day appears to be the greatest obstacle to a peaceful solution of the labor situation. The jobless demand at least 7 pesos a day (84 cents) and other concessions.

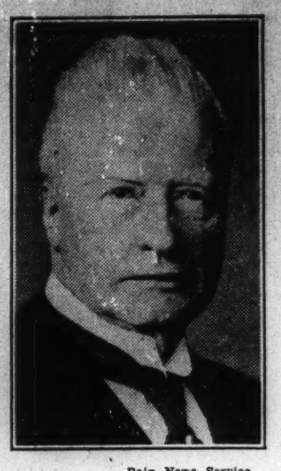
The arrest of Capt. Guillermo Villouta of the carabineer force at Copiapo, scene of last week's fighting between Communists and police, threw a new aspect on the Communist movement. Previously the carabineers had been cleared of any connection with Communism, but officials decided to question Captain Villouta after he was accused of being one of the leaders of the Copiapo affairs.

MEXICO PUTS CHURCH SCHOOL OFF ROSTER

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2 (By U. P.)—Private schools having connections with religious organizations were denied participation in the public school system by the Department of Education yesterday. The action of the department will affect thousands of students now enrolled in institutions with Roman Catholic affiliations.

Graduates of these schools, it was stated, must pass special examinations and pay special fees in order to matriculate in the National University, which is government-owned.

Sees Great Future For the World Court



Bain News Service

DR. B. C. J. LODER
First President of the Court of International Justice.

Court Free From Politics Is Forecast

Dr. Loder Says Hopes for Future of Body Are Entirely Justified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Hopes that from now on the World Court will uphold the high standard of international justice free from any political consideration, raised by the League's unanimous decision in the Polish-Lithuanian case, are entirely justified.

This is the optimistic statement of Dr. B. C. J. Loder, first president of the Court of International Justice, made in an interview granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the prospects of the World Court.

"It is an undeniable fact," Dr. Loder said, "that by the last elections the Court has been exclusively composed of persons whose social functions, in one way or another, are connected with the actual politics or conduct of the governments of their own countries, and of professors; and also that no longer is a place in the Court accorded to any professional magistrate."

The United States' adherence to the World Court, he said, is being looked forward to with expectancy by all well-wishers of the World Court.

Dr. Loder, who played a prominent part in the framing of the Court's statute and in the drafting of the optional clause, which gave the Court its place above the sovereignty of states, sees several ways to further perfect the World Court as an instrument of international justice. In his opinion the institution of the so-called judges-ad-hoc, which provides for the nomination of a national judge by the parties to a case, who have no judge of their nationality in the Court, ought to disappear, as there is still an idea of nationality lingering behind it.

Furthermore, he said, the judges should not be elected for a limited term of nine years, eventual vacancies only being filled. He holds that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Fish Urges Inquiry Into Fascists in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Congressional investigation of Fascist and anti-Fascist activities in the United States was proposed today by Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.) of New York, who last year directed an inquiry into Communist activities throughout the land.

Mr. Fish termed attempted bombings in a dozen cities scattered throughout the nation, that have taken three lives, "a diabolical conspiracy," and drafted a resolution for an inquiry by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, of which he is a ranking member.

He made known his plans upon receipt of a telegram from Dr. Charles Fama of New York City, president of the Defenders of the Constitution, an anti-Fascist organization, urging such action.

CHICAGO LOOKS TO LEGISLATURE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—The critical tax situation in Chicago and Cook County has reached an apparent impasse with a court ruling declaring the 1928 and 1929 tax levies invalid on the ground that the assessments were not equitable and by the same token casting a reflection on the validity of the 1930 levy.

What this means, it is indicated, is that local government here, already in stringent circumstances because of delay in taxes, cannot hope to press its collections unless the decision is reversed by the State Supreme Court, or unless the State Legislature enacts new laws requiring complete reassessments for 1928, 1928 and 1930.

Public officials, from the Governor down, are looking to the Legislature to speed its work of tax relief in view of what is the most critical development yet encountered.

JAPANESE TAKE OVER CHINCHOW

Troops Enter City as Chinese Retreat to Great Wall

FOREIGN OBSERVERS MOVE TO PEIPING

Autonomous Government for Manchuria Believed in Preparation

Dispatches from Mukden indicate that the Japanese forces have arrived at Chinchow, an advance guard of General Kamura's army having marched into the city today. The movement was executed without any fighting, since the Chinese had spent yesterday in removing the last of their forces southward of the Great Wall.

Foreign observers who have been watching events with the Chinese headquarters at Chinchow left that city with the Chinese troops yesterday and proceeded directly to Peiping.

The whole of Manchuria, therefore, is now in Japanese hands and reports from Peiping show that plans for an autonomous government there independent of Nanking are well under way.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Jan. 2—Foreign observers, who have been stationed at Chinchow passed Shanghaikwan this morning, proceeding directly to Peiping. They left Chinchow on Friday after the garrison had decided to withdraw.

The withdrawal was orderly, despite the railway congestion, the local militiamen guarding Chinchow pending occupation by the Japanese.

Complete reorganization of the North China Government is being discussed, but details have not yet been decided. It is generally anticipated that an autonomous government is likely and settlement of domestic controversies is possible without civil warfare. Meanwhile the strictest order is being maintained.

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Jan. 2 (AP)—General Kamura's Japanese brigade entered Chinchow shortly after midday today.

They took over the town without firing a shot, for all the Chinese soldiers had fled southward before the Japanese marched in.

General Kamura's scout planes yesterday reported eight long troop trains moving toward Shanghaikwan from Chinchow, and another long one waiting at the Chinchow station. This morning all those trains were gone.

The Japanese infantry moved down leisurely from the Taling River, giving the Chinese time to complete the evacuation. The air scouts showered the town with leaflets promising that the peaceful citizens of Chinchow would not be harmed.

General Kamura's force left Kowpangtze yesterday.

Gen. Jiro Tamon's brigade remained at Kowpangtze and was reorganizing the city and its environs. The weather was bright and unusually mild for this climate.

Japanese cavalry patrolled the north banks of the Taling River and all the territory to the north of there has now been cleared of Chinese.

The Chinese evacuation of Chinchow proceeded all yesterday and lack of rolling stock on the railroad was believed by officials here to be the only thing hindering it.

'Fire Will Soon Be Out,' Says Japanese Premier

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TOKYO, Jan. 2—Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, Premier of Japan, has made the following statement: "The present Government," he said in part "is confronting two urgent questions, namely Manchuria and the economic problem at home. Both are temporary matters.

"The confusion and excitement in Manchuria might be compared with a neighborhood fire which for the time being rouses all local inhabitants. The fire will soon be put out and peace and order restored.

"The more important question at the moment is what is to be done concerning permanent relations between China and Japan. The Manchurian affair is purely a local incident and we hope will be settled in the near future, but, of course, arriving at a definite agreement generally with the Chinese is a more complicated affair and of necessity will require time for solution.

"The real motive of Sun Yat-sen's revolution in China was to bring China and Japan closer together. I believe therefore it is the duty of the Japanese people to strive for improvement of relations with China for the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

"I believe the intelligent class of Chinese people quite agree with me in this matter. Japan is ready to enter into direct negotiations with China whenever a strong government is established on a sound foundation."

JAPANESE TO ENTER BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The Federal Government, it was reported, has signed a contract with Kalgai Royo Kabashihi Kaisha permitting the entry of 12,000 Japanese immigrants to settle on land ceded by the State of Sao Paulo to Senhor Albuquerque Lins.

COURT FREE FROM POLITICS IS FORECAST

(Continued from Page 1)

it is not wise to have the stipulation that a new judge, who is called to fill a vacancy, must finish only the remainder of the period for which his predecessor was elected.

Dr. Loder said that in his opinion "it is a grave fault that, after the lapse of a certain amount of years (now nine), the whole Court automatically falls to the ground in order to make place for a new one, to be set up by a new general election, which opens the way to all sorts of personal aspirations and political speculations and endeavors, which have nothing to do with the mere dealing of justice. It gives rise to the assertions of some states that now it should be their turn to have a 'representative' of his country.

"No judge represents a country, neither his own nor a foreign one," Dr. Loder said. "He only represents himself, as being a man, considered by Council and Assembly, to be worthy by character, knowledge and ability, to obtain the honor of being a judge in the World Court.

No State "Represented"

"No state is 'represented' in the Court."

"All these points are the last remnants of old political influences in the framing of the Court's statute, which, as the Optional Clause has shown, are bound to gradually be removed by the desire of the nations for peace and absolute justice," Dr. Loder said.

"This applies also to the right of drawing up dissenting opinions and the publishing of the number of votes. This method is not in conformity with the continental European conception of a Court of Justice, which ought only to deliver its orders by a simple majority vote."

In this connection Dr. Loder emphasized that "the Court is a unity, composed of several members, in order to obtain the greatest probability of well-founded justice, and the judgment given is the result of their joint efforts. Every dissenting opinion diminishes the authority of the Court as such. A dissenting opinion means to say: 'The Court has given a decision; well, I, a member of this Court, say it is wrong.' This ought not to be allowed. The members of the Court, with their private, personal opinions, ought to vanish before the unity and the authority of the Court."

Sometimes the objection is heard, that the World Court only very seldom is called to pronounce a definite order and very often to give an advisory opinion. This is quite true, Dr. Loder pointed out, but the Court from the very beginning of its existence, in dealing with advisory opinions, always followed the same way of instruction, in full publicity, as it did with regard to cases of binding judgments. And he thought it an important proof of the high standing of the World Court, that during the entire period of its existence, every one of its advisory opinions has been strictly observed, as well as its judgments. This has lent the character of an order with binding power to all advisory opinions delivered by the World Court.

Shippers Expect More Foreign Coal

Substantially larger receipts of foreign anthracite ovoids, coke and briquettes at New England seaports during the first quarter of the new year is anticipated by the Coal and Coke Committee of the New England Shippers Advisory Board. In its latest report, just issued, the committee says that owing to the fall in sterling, they believe considerably more fuel may arrive on American shores from Germany, Belgium, Russia and England.

"It is generally believed that householders and consumers of domestic fuels have less fuel in their cellars than ordinarily is the case at this time of year," the report says. "Consequently, under normal weather conditions in January, February and March, we would expect the consumer demand to be at least equal to, if not higher than, the same period of 1931.

"Stocks of bituminous coal in the hands of dealers and large consumers are very low, owing to the disposition on the part of buyers to purchase from 'hand to mouth.' This fact, together with the conversion of many boiler plants from coal to oil, leads us to expect about 15 per cent less bituminous coal received in New England during January, February and March, 1932, than in the corresponding period of 1931."

Council Rejects Courthouse Plan

The much-mooted Suffolk courthouse project has been rejected by the Boston City Council, 14 to 8. Despite arguments that increased accommodations were vital, the legislative act providing for the expenditure of $5,000,000 for additional accommodations was voted down at last night's session, following a four-hour executive meeting.

This session represented a last effort to salvage the courthouse project, which had been tabled by a 12-to-8 vote at last Monday's session. The legislative act expired last night; consequently the matter of more adequate courthouse facilities will have to go through the incoming Legislature.

Proponents of the measure contended for the most part that present quarters were restricted. Members of the judiciary and the bar insisted that more room is essential for those who use the court, one attorney referring to the present courthouse as "outgrown and unfit." Opponents contended it was no time to place an added expense burden on the people, and that the State should bear 30 per cent of the maintenance cost.

Time He Made Room for Her

Dry Groups Warn Against Law Shift

Massachusetts senators and representatives in Congress were warned yesterday that dry constituents will oppose nomination and election of all those who vote for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, according to a statement issued at a meeting of drys of both political parties in Boston.

The meeting represented the Greater Boston Allied Forces for Prohibition, the Law Enforcement League, the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, the Massachusetts State Grange, the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. and the Prohibition Loyalty League.

"Congress is faced with a wet proposal for a vote in Congress to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment," the statement read. "It is our intention to support Massachusetts congresmen and enator who vote against repeal, and to oppose the nomination and election of those who vote for repeal under whatever name to the full extent of our ability. If the vote should come on the repeal of the Volstead Act, our attitude and action would be the same."

SECRETARY DEFENDS UNIVERSITY'S TITLE

"There is no question as to the right of the University of Massachusetts to the use of its corporate name," Mr. C. Ruggles Smith, secretary of the institution, said yesterday. In replying to Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, who questioned the institution's rights to the title of university and to grant bachelor degrees, Mr. Smith said that no issue is raised by the recommendations of the commissioner.

Mr. Smith further pointed out that the University of Massachusetts was incorporated in 1917 in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 125 of the Revised Laws, and "stands ready to serve the community to the full extent of its resources by supplying academic and professional instruction to the youth of this State."

CARZIS GIVES NEEDY 6000 FREE DINNERS

Feeding 6000 hungry men and women without cost to them is the manner in which Mr. John Carzis, owner of restaurants and at one time a poor immigrant, makes good once a year his promise to show his gratitude to the country that befriended him. As free as the land that accepted him were four of his restaurants yesterday to the citizens of Boston.

This year is the fourth that gratuity has been extended to the public by the restaurants of Mr. Carzis. Long lines of men and women awaited their turns in the restaurants at 42 Hanover Street and at Fields Corner, Dorchester. Food was sent to the homes of some, as it had been on Christmas Day. The menus were generously designed to gratify the most hungry.

SAFETY CAMPAIGN APPEALS ARE ISSUED

The campaign to enlist every eligible town and city in Massachusetts in the national safety traffic contest to be conducted in 1932 by the National Safety Council was begun yesterday. The Governor's committee on street and highway safety sent letters to 355 safety committees.

Cities with at least 1000 persons are eligible to compete. Winners will be determined on a point basis: accident record, 50 points; accident reporting, 5 points; traffic engineers, 10 points; traffic law enforcement, 15 points; child safety, 10 points; public education, 10 points; and community safety organization, 10 points.

HARTFORD BANK CLOSED

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2 (AP)—The City Bank & Trust Company did not open for business this morning. The bank was incorporated in 1851. In a report to the state banking commission for the state register the savings deposits were given at $16,961,220.45, commercial deposits at $8,622,227.02, capital $1,000,000 and surplus $2,000,000.

Electricity Pays In Application To Shipping Power

Electrical marine power advanced during 1931 to greater world-wide importance, Mr. D. W. Niven, manager of the General Electric Company's federal and marine department, says in a review of the year just ended. Electrically propelled craft have continued to prove themselves on the most essential basis in that they are paying ships, he states.

Citing instances of sturdy service rendered by electrically propelled craft, Mr. Niven said that the City of Flint, a car ferry on the Great Lakes which is forced during winter months to break ice to get through on its trips, was on duty 364 days during the year, covering more than 101,000 miles, and the yacht Corsair, owned by Mr. J. P. Morgan covered 25,000 miles in one year of cruising.

"Clocklike regularity and maintenance of schedules by the large fleet of turboelectric passenger ships," said Mr. Niven, "with maintenance of the same high efficiency as when new," reaffirms owners' and operators' reliability on this form of propulsion.

Regarding the new steamer President Hoover, he said that its trials were the most complete ever undertaken with a merchant ship and that all guaranteed and expected operating values were exceeded "by a comfortable margin."

Truckload of Bullion Refused for Rent Bill

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan 2 (AP)—For the second time in six months, several hundred weight of silver bullion today was tendered to the Holyoke Water Power Company as payment for a power bill, and acceptance was refused by the power company officials. The tender was made by officials of the American Writing Paper Company Inc., on the basis of a clause in an old contract which reads: "Perpetual annual rentals shall be paid in Troy weight of silver of the standard value and fineness of the silver coin of the United States or an equivalent in gold, at the option of the grantee at the time of the payment."

The amount due from the writing paper corporation for water rentals is said to be about $30,000, covering a period of a year and a half. It is expected that the controversy will eventually find its way into the courts. Six months ago a load of bullion was toted to the doors of the water power company offices, where it was declined. Today's proceedure followed precisely similar lines.

MILLS ARE TURNING TO DOMESTIC COTTON

Receipts of raw cotton at Boston during the year 1931 showed substantial increase in domestic cotton, and a drop in arrivals of foreign cotton according to figures of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. As this cotton goes to New England mills, largely by truck, the figures show the extent to which the mills have turned to domestic cotton in preference to foreign, upon which a duty of 7 cents a pound is assessed under the Tariff Act.

During the year 152,051 bales of domestic cotton were received at Boston, and 65,171 bales foreign cotton, compared with 66,955 bales domestic and 147,084 bales foreign in the calendar year 1930.

SPRINGFIELD SHOWS SAVINGS BANK GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 2—Savings banks accounts in Springfield increased $1,564,063 in 1931, a year-end survey reveals. The growth of the bank accounts was steady during the first six months of the year, but less notable in the last half. This increase, bankers said, was in the face of many more withdrawals than usual.

TYER RUBBER CUTS WAGES

ANDOVER, Mass., Jan. 2 (AP)—A 10 per cent cut in wages of employees of the Tyer Rubber Company, was announced today. The reduction affects about 500 workers.

DR. WOOLLEY TO BE GUEST

In recognition of her appointment by President Hoover as a delegate to the International Peace Conference at Geneva, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, will be the guest of the Boston City Club at a luncheon on Thursday, Jan. 14, it was announced today. Mr. Walter Powers, president of the City Club, will preside at the luncheon. Miss Woolley will address the members.

Work in Greece Wins Honor Medal

Friendship between Greece and the United States was the keynote of a ceremony yesterday afternoon when Dr. Pericles J. Polyvios, Greek Consul in Boston, pinned the ribbon and medal of Commander of the Order of the Phoenix on Mr. Ernest O. Jacob, a former Y. M. C. A. worker in the Near East. An invited audience at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Arthur S. Johnson presiding, witnessed the presentation.

Mr. Jacob, who served in the Near East for 21 years prior to becoming general secretary of the Providence (R. I.) Y. M. C. A., was instrumental in forming cultural and social activities for Greek youth. His work with refugees after the evacuation and burning of Smyrna is said to have been outstanding.

The decoration is the second coming to Mr. Jacob for exceptional service in foreign countries. In 1923, he was called to Krakow, Poland, where his work with boys earned him the gold cross as an officer of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

Winter Carnivals In 30 Communities

More than 30 northern New England communities will stage winter carnivals during January or February, according to a list given out today by the Boston & Maine Railroad. Winter sports activities gained fresh impetus last year with the Sunday "Snow Trains," run by the Boston & Maine, and these will be resumed as soon as snow flies, officials said.

Starting Jan. 9 with a carnival and dog sled race at Meredith, N. H., the season extends through Washington's Birthday when eight carnivals are listed. Hanover, N. H., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Gorham, Maine, Williamstown, and Greenfield, Mass., are some of the places where the exponents of the ski, skate and snowshoe may have opportunities to display their skill.

Preparations for a long program of winter sports are being made by the Haverhill (Mass.) Park Department. The special activities extend from Jan. 9 to Feb. 14. Mr. George E. Dalrymple is chairman of the undertaking.

Iowa Counties Use Tax Moratorium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—A moratorium on taxes on farm land has been put into effect in more than a score of Iowa counties, according to information from county and state officials. The moratorium has been forced in many counties by inability to get enough bidders to hold the usual delinquent sale.

In other counties postponement of delinquent tax sales or extension of time for payment of such taxes has enabled the owners to pay them without having added the penalties and costs incident to issuance of tax certificates through sale of property.

In many instances loan companies and mortgage holders have bought the property to protect title to the real estate. In some cases these companies have come to the aid of the landowners and have paid taxes on the property before it reached the sale.

The DISK MAKERS present

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Selected Works of Debussy. Four 12-inch records in album, including following works: Nuages from "Nocturnes," La Cathedrale Engloutie, Danse Sacrée, Danse Profane—complete on first seven sides, the eighth featuring Thomas's Gavotte from Mignon. Played by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski. Recorded by Victor, Album price, $8.

THIS is something a little different in albums, since it carries selected works rather than a single long offering. Mr. Stokowski gives us an excellent reading of these works. The first two sides feature Nuages (Clouds), one of three preludes written between 1897-99. The composer requests that the term "nocturne" be taken not too literally, as he wants to use it as expressing a decorative meaning—diverse impressions and varied lights.

In describing "Clouds," Debussy pictures the "unchanging aspect of the sky with the slow and solemn passage of the clouds dissolving into a gray vagueness, tinged with white." This features long-held notes in the upper register, and if your phonograph turntable is varying the least in speed, this record will bring it out. Sustained high notes are much more susceptible to turntable variations than low ones. The record, due to its sustained, smooth continuity of tone, exacts the utmost from the reproducing machine, and, by the same token, when used with a good modern machine, returns full value in tone painting.

An old Breton legend tells of the sunken city of Ys, which lies slumbering beneath the waves. On clear mornings when the sea is transparent the cathedral of this engulfed city emerges slowly from the depths of the ocean as well as the ages. Then the tolling of its bells is heard and a strange chanting of priests. Soon the vision disappears beneath the indolent sea and silence reigns supreme once more. An imaginative thing, the Engulfed Cathedral is one of the most popular of Debussy's works.

The third offering in this album is the two dances of Debussy, Sacrée and Profane. They are in the ancient Greek mode with full play of the harp. Danse Sacrée leads without pause into Danse Profane, which bears a similarity to a modern waltz.

The eighth side of these four records holds the popular and always charming Gavotte from Mignon, an interesting contrast in composition to the modern music of Debussy which precedes it, interesting since the same orchestra plays the entire album and its playing of Thomas and Debussy, side by side, gives an opportunity for comparison. This will make another good addition to your library of music.

Popular Music

On the heels of the announcement of Rudy Vallée's exclusive contract with Durium Products, makers of the "Hit of the Week" records, we received the following this week:

You Try Somebody Else (De Sylva-Brown-Henderson), and **A Faded Summer Love** (Baxter), two 10-inch records $.15 each.

After hearing these records, we have changed from a rather lukewarm attitude to an enthusiastic one. These records might be termed a "triple threat." They contain the new long-playing silent surface, playing one minute and a half longer than the standard 75-cent variety; they are unbreakable, so that the baby can play with them, and when the tunes have become decrepit you can turn the record around and hang Rudy's picture on the wall. The first selection is played in bang-up style by Mr. Vallée, who has dropped his hitherto languorous manner. The quality is excellent, even holding up under the worst of tests, a portable phonograph. Using the best of modern equipment the bass comes up remarkably. The second number, like its title, has rather "faded" in popularity, but notice the good quality of the piano in one of the choruses.

She Didn't Say "Yes" (Harbach-Kern), and **The Night Was Made for Love** (Harbach-Kern), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; **Home** (Van Steeden-Clarkson) and **Too Late** (Sam M. Lewis-Victor Young), Mildred Bailey and orchestra, also Wayne King and his orchestra, and **Save the Last Dance for Me**, a waltz, on the reverse side, Wayne King and his orchestra; **Where the Blue of the Night** (Turk-Crosby-Ahlert) and **Prisoner of Love** (Leo Robin-Russ Columbo), by Russ Columbo, baritone, and orchestra, four Victor 10-inch records, $.75 each.

The first record is Jerome Kern's latest show music now current on Broadway and also being played to extinction on the radio. Show tunes often do not hold up well outside of the theater but "She Didn't Say Yes" is what the ladies would call "cute." The other tune needs the theater in back of it.

Mildred Bailey, called a "comedienne" on the label for some unknown reason, is soloist with Paul Whiteman's orchestra in Chicago, so we have more than a faint suspicion that his orchestra is the excellent accompaniment. Miss Bailey is the "female Bing Crosby," but she should eliminate the distressing habit of dropping a whole tone at the end of measures and sing straightforwardly. Adding this technique to numbers already dripping with sentiment makes them sound rather cheap. Her voice, when you can find it in back of the tricks, reminds one of the lower tones of the violin.

Wayne King, one of the few orchestra leaders to send this department a holiday telegram, plays "Too Late" in his usual careful style and his waltz is as suave and smooth as ever.

'Early Birds' at President's Reception Invited In to White House Breakfast

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—President and Mrs. Hoover yesterday received in the customary democratic New Year's Day manner, extending personal greetings to all who cared to present themselves, regardless of rank or race.

Four early comers who took their places at the White House gate before daybreak were invited into the mansion for breakfast and two young women who came a little later were asked in out of the pouring rain to await the hour of 1 o'clock when the public reception began.

Standing in the Blue Room President and Mrs. Hoover exchanged greetings with hundreds of private citizens, carrying on a tradition begun back in the days of President Adams. In the morning they had received in the same room members of the President's cabinet, diplomats, members of the Supreme Court, officers of the Army and Navy, ranking officials of various government institutions and of patriotic societies. Members of the diplomatic corps, brilliantly garbed, brought New Year's greetings from their governments.

Two of those invited into the White House for breakfast had taken their places at the executive portals on the way home from a midnight celebration about 1 a. m. The next two arrived between 5 and 6 a. m. Fifth place was taken by a man who has been first in the line at New Year's Day receptions on five previous occasions. He refused the President's invitation to come inside because he would lose his place in line. Later the two young women who arrived at 8 a. m. were invited in out of the rain.

The conclusion of the White House reception was a signal for official public receptions at all of the Cabinet homes, with the exception of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Stimson, and Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. and Mrs. Stimson were hosts to the diplomatic corps at the annual New Year's Day breakfast at the Pan-American Union, where they received in the Hall of the Nations. "New Year" greetings were exchanged in many tongues.

Boston Holds Place As Fresh Fish Port

Boston is holding its place as the chief fresh fish port of the country, although receipts in 1931 were less than those of 1930. Figures announced today by Mr. F. F. Dimick, Secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau, show that there were 4994 arrivals at the South Boston fish pier in 1931, bringing catches aggregating 206,043,840 pounds, as compared with 6308 arrivals with 264,795,800 pounds in 1930.

Government records show commercial fishing has developed in the United States to a $500,000,000 industry annually. It also occupies an important place in the economic life of the nation, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Persons engaged in catching fish in the United States and Alaska numbered 123,000, according to federal data for 1930. An additional 4000 were employed on transporting craft and 64,000 persons employed in manufacturing and wholesaling fish products. It is estimated that a total of more than 200,000 are fully dependent upon the industry for support when those who are engaged in the manufacture of fishing tackle and allied lines are included.

Venerable Almanack Slights Weather To Supply Up-to-Date Taxicab Data

Since it has been "calculated on a new and improved plan" perhaps it is to be expected that there is more than usual about such matters as taxicab rates in Boston and considerably less about the weather in the Old Farmer's Almanack which is being distributed for the 140th year.

There was a time when people searched the new Almanack as early as January to find out the weather prediction for the Fourth of July. If this great oracle of New England said a dry spell could be expected about that time, readers in urban centers laid plans for the annual picnic and the farmer thought he might "wind up" his haying. But if the oracle said rain, many a farmer figured that the Fourth of July would be a good time to see if the trout would nibble at a worm or a fly.

A total eclipse of the sun next Aug. 31, visible in New England, is one of the highlights on the 1932 Almanack program. "Throughout New England, the day will be darkened at mid-eclipse," it says "and the eclipse will be total within a strip of about 100 miles wide, which includes Richford, Enosburg Falls, Newport, Hardwick and St. Johnsbury, Vermont; Lancaster, Berlin, the White Mountain region, Plymouth, Laconia, Rochester, Dover and Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Rumford, Auburn, Lewiston, Portland, Biddeford and Sanford, Maine; and Newburyport, Gloucester and Provincetown, Massachusetts. The maximum duration of the total phase of the eclipse in New England will be 1 minute, 40 seconds; this will occur near Norton Mills, Vt."

In the monthly farmer's calendar, the April section declares that "the average farm hen lays less than 60 eggs a year and she lays them during the season of the lowest prices." Tips on roasting meats are given to the farmer's wife in the September calendar because, the Almanack points out, "naturally the housewife wants the meat to 'go as far' as possible." The Almanack, however, overlooks the point of telling the hired man how to cooperate in making the meat go far.

When the farmer looks for entertainment on a winter night he can drop an extra chunk into the parlor heater and turn to the section of jokes and verses and other "new, useful and entertaining matter" to be found in the 1932 edition of the Almanack founded by Robert B. Thomas in 1793.

SHAWSHEEN TENANTS' RENT RATES REDUCED

ANDOVER, Mass., Jan. 2 (AP)—Occupants of about 250 Shawsheen village tenements owned by the American Woolen Company have been notified of a reduction in rents of 5 per cent, retroactive to Dec. 1. A small group of houses were not included in the cut because company officials said the rent for them had been considered low heretofore.

CHARITIES GET $14,305

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2 (AP)—Seven Providence charitable organizations will receive the $14,305.25 which was Brown University's share of the receipts from the charity football tournament at New Haven, Dr. A. D. Mead, acting president of the university, announced last night. The university paid the team's expenses.

MAYOR COXEY READY TO LAUNCH BOND PLAN

MASSILLON, Ohio, Jan. 2 (AP)—Thirty-eight years ago he was "General" Jacob S. Coxey, leader of a scraggly "army" of unemployed marching to Washington. Today, he is Mayor Jacob S. Coxey of Massillon—and still fighting for the same economic plan to relieve pressure on municipal treasuries. Coxey was formally sworn in as Mayor yesterday.

His plan is to issue $200,000 in low-interest bearing bonds in denominations as low as $1, to be used as a medium of exchange in putting the unemployed to work on public improvements. Monday night, he said, he will ask the City Council to approve the bonds.

NEW HAT FIRM ORGANIZED

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 2 (AP)—A factory for the manufacture of wool hats, employing between 200 and 300 persons and operating under the direction of two German manufacturers will be established here. It will be known as Neumann-Kindler, Inc. Incorporation papers were filed in Hartford Dec. 31.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 4.

Boston Poultry Show, Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, until 10, through Jan. 3.

Theaters

Shubert—Fred Stone in "Smiling Faces," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Three Little Girls," 8:15.

Plymouth—"Mrs. Moonlight," 8:15.

Colonial—William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes," 8:15.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Jan. 2, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 5, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Esta Cantor, soprano.

Saturday evening, Jan. 9 in Symphony Hall, a dance recital by La Argentina.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Sedalia Singers, Negro choir.

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 12, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the men's choir of the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Audrey Rosiyn, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 15, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Chalmers Clifton, guest conductor.

Saturday morning, Jan. 16, in Jordan Hall, a Young People's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Myra Hess, pianist.

Saturday evening, Jan. 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Chalmers Clifton, guest conductor.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "Higher Education as I See It," by Dr. Clarence C. Little, George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Old South Forum: Address, "My Life in Two Worlds," by Princess Catherine Radziwill; musical program by Myrtle Jordan Trio; Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Ford Hall Forum: Address by Dr. Clarence C. Little on, "Is Charity the Best We Can Do?"; community singing, accompanied by Ford Hall Forum orchestra; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Motion picture on "Bird Banding," 3; museum open from 2 to 4:30; 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge.

Boston Public Library: Concert lecture, "Music in America by Americans," by Miss Persis Cox, assisted by Miss Barbara Werner, violinist, 3. Lecture on Poland, with Polish music, by Prof. Frank Nowak, auspices Inter-racial Citizens' Committee of Massachusetts, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Symphony Hall: Community Church meeting; Dr. John H. Holmes, minister of New York Community Church, speaker on "The Good in Bad Times," 10:30.

Closing day, Boston Poultry Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Meeting, Membership Committee, Exchange Rooms, 12.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, address, "The Collapse of Germany," by Mr. Charles C. Batchelder, auspices Current History Committee; Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Girl Scout Committee, home of Mrs. J. M. Sanderson, 16 Hastings Street, 2:30. Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Miss Nellie S. Morris, 97 Bellevue Street, 2:30.

Meeting, Boston Ministers, talk by Dr. John Hayes Holmes on "Gandhi in England," Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings, lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; modern American water colors; exhibition of new accessions to the print department; modern French prints.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. European prints and engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Old Japanese Temple Paintings. Throughout December. Exhibit of Buddhist paintings, to Dec. 29. Architectural drawings by Walter Copa, Dec. 16 to Jan. 10, inclusive; seventeenth century prints for course; New Mayan objects.

Isabella Stewart Gardiner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Adirondacks by Ednah C. Hubbard, through Jan. 2.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Miscellaneous water colors and paintings by well-known artists. Fine prints by modern print makers. Through Jan. 9.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elizabeth Keith.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England, by John Speed; Nash's Mansions of Old England.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain this afternoon and tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and colder; fresh to strong easterly winds shifting to north and northwest Sunday; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 35.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow, probably heavy, this afternoon and tonight, probably ending Sunday morning; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Snow tonight and probably Sunday morning; probably colder Sunday.

Massachusetts: Rain this afternoon; mostly cloudy with local snow in west and extreme north portions tonight; Sunday generally fair and slightly colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon; mostly cloudy tonight; Sunday fair and slightly colder.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Easterly gales, shifting to westerly and diminishing near Sandy Hook this afternoon and near Eastport Sunday morning, and overcast weather with snow or rain over north portion tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	46	50	Montreal	26	26
Bismarck ...	-10	10	Nantucket ...	42	40
Boston	40	38	New Orleans.	48	60
Buffalo	32	36	New York ...	42	42
Calgary	14	14	Norfolk, Va..	48	64
Charleston ..	48	70	North Platte.	14	30
Chicago	34	40	Philadelphia	46	48
Cincinnati ..	38	48	Phoenix,Ariz.	38	62
Denver	20	32	Pittsburgh ...	38	48
Eastport, Me.	30	30	Portland, Me.	26	28
Hatteras	54	66	Raleigh	40	50
Honolulu,T.H.	...	80	St. Louis	38	48
7 p.m. Jan.1	74	...	St. Paul	22	32
Helena,Mont.	12	28	Salt Lake City	24	32
Huron, S. D. .	-4	14	San Francisco	44	50
Jacksonville.	46	70	SantaFe,N.M.	22	34
Kansas City.	28	34	Seattle	38	48
Key West ...	72	84	Tampa	60	76
Los Angeles .	50	62	Washington.	40	50
Memphis	40	44	Wichita,Kan.	22	32
Miami, Fla...	64	82	Williston,N.D.	0	18

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 2. B—Maximum Jan. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6 p. m., Sunday 6:31 a. m. Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:53 p. m.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Thursday and Friday were the following:

Mrs. Elsie T. Edwards, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. R. T. Uniacke, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.
Barrett Roberts, Williamsburg, Va.
O. W. Nelson, San Francisco, Calif.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

"Gilbert Quality Pecans"
Best grades in shelled stock sent prepaid anywhere in
8 oz. Carton 50 cents
for Restaurant, Hotel, Bakeries and Chain Stores. Special prices sent on request.
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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
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New 1932 PRINTS
$16.75 $19.75
$15.95
Also the Newest Models in Plain Colors, sizes 38 to 60.
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Interest Begins JAN. 11

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ON YOUR SAVINGS
Now is the time to start an account in person or by mail.
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LAMONT FINDS TRADE STATUS MORE HOPEFUL

Prompt Enactment of Hoover Measures Urged—Doak Notes Small Gains

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Evidences are accumulating that downward economic factors have largely run their course and that natural upbuilding forces are beginning to take hold, Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, declared in a New Year statement.

"Most of our domestic difficulties," Mr. Lamont said, "could have been corrected prior to this time had it not been for the destructive effect upon our own economy of a series of financial crises abroad."

The favorable effects of the debt moratorium and the extending of Germany's short-term obligations were vitiated by "lack of coöperation in Europe, which resulted in the crisis, culminating in September in the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain and later by other European countries," Mr. Lamont declared.

"A financial crisis rapidly developed in the United States which was again arrested on Oct. 6 by the action of the President in forming the National Credit Corporation and by other economic measures initiated at that time," he added. Urging prompt enactment of the Administration measures for financial relief now before Congress, the Secretary said that they would tend to check needless liquidation and to stop hoarding as well as to enable the country to withstand any possible additional shocks from Europe.

"Present difficulties, formidable as they may be, are temporary," declared Mr. Lamont, "and the recuperative powers of our country, stimulated by this constructive program, are sufficient to contribute in a large measure to the restoration of world prosperity."

Mr. Lamont pointed to the continued absence during the last year of industrial disputes. He said he believed the outlook for wholesale prices, now at 1923 levels, appears more encouraging than at any time since they started their downward movement two years ago.

In a review of foreign trade in 1931, Mr. Frederick M. Feiker, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce said that on a quantity basis, exports fell off by less than one-fifth from the 1930 total, while the value declined from $3,843,000,000 to about $2,425,000,000, or 37 per cent. The physical volume of imports was only 10 per cent smaller than in the preceding year, but because of more severe price declines in import commodities the total value fell off by more than 30 per cent—from $3,061,000,000 in 1930 to $2,100,000,000 in 1931.

"In view of the fact that domestic industrial production fell off by 16 per cent and carloadings by 19 per cent, it is clear that the shrinkage in the physical volume of our foreign trade was no greater than the falling off in domestic business, Mr. Feiker pointed out.

Notwithstanding the general nature of the decline, it is interesting to note, he said, that exports of cotton, the most important export commodity, declined in quantity less than 2 per cent, while in the case of numerous other important items the quantity of exports was actually larger than in 1930, and in many cases as large as in 1929.

While business condtions are not as the nation wishes them to be, "I do think that I am justified in saying that there are some signs of improvement," was the New Year comment of Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.

WASHINGTON'S CLOCK OPENS BICENTENNIAL

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Jan. 2 (AP)—A "grandfather clock" that once told time for George Washington yesterday tick-tocked the beginning of his bicentennial anniversary year. It stood in the home of Mary Ball Washington, the first President's mother, with a microphone near by, carrying to radio listeners the striking of noon.

Just before, Representative Sol Bloom (D.) of New York, associate director of the George Washington bicentennial commission, announced that the striking clock would open officially the two-hundredth anniversary year.

Filene's

BOSTON

Beginning MONDAY

Largest dress sale in a year!

Best values in many years!

2410 NEW dresses—66 styles—23 sizes

$12

For women, misses, short women, short misses, larger women — with values that pale last year's sale almost into insignificance!

Filene's inexpensive dress shop, 6th floor for women, 4th floor for misses.

Soviet's Lindbergh, Man of Silence

BORIS CHUKHNOVSKY

Sketch of Nobile's Rescuer Conveys Modest Demeanor of Russia's Air Hero. This is the Eighth of a Series of Pictures, Drawn by Fräulein Erna Plachte of Berlin, Which The Christian Science Monitor is Printing From Time to Time, Giving the Artist's Impressions of People and Places, as Sketched in Highways and Byways of Soviet Russia.

Warning Note From Russia's Ace

★ ★ ★

Arctic Flying Needs More Perfect Planes Chukhnovsky Looks to 4-Day World Tour

★ ★ ★

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—An outstanding aviator is sometimes an admirable representative of his national personality. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has become an international as well as an American figure through his series of good will flights. Mr. Boris Chukhnovsky, who may well be considered Russia's leading aviator after the series of superbly brilliant polar flights—in which he located and helped to rescue members of General Nobile's ill-fated arctic expedition in 1928—is less known abroad than Lindbergh.

But, like Colonel Lindbergh, he is a very appealing representative of his country; indeed, Mr. Chukhnovsky's personality seems to represent a blend of some of the best traits of old and new Russia. A student of 19 when the revolution broke out, he was identified with the Soviet cause from the beginning; and some of his first flying exploits were in the Russian civil war, when he carried out scouting flights over the Caspian and Azov seas. He wears two of the highest Soviet decorations, the Order of the Red Banner and a medal awarded for rescuing people at sea.

Old-Time Student Type

At the same time there is something of the old-fashioned Russian student in Mr. Chukhnovsky's personality and manner. Slight in build, with blue eyes and fair hair brushed back from the forehead, with sensitive and rather delicate hands and features, one would at first imagine him to be an artist or a musician, rather than an aviator who spends several months every year flying under the difficult arctic conditions. For the rescue of the stranded Italians was only an episodic interruption of his regular work of annually escorting the ships which go in the summer months to the Kara Sea, on the northern arctic coast of Siberia, and carrying out such other polar flights as circumstances may require.

Mr. Chukhnovsky has considerably more than the normal human share of modesty, and this makes him a rather difficult subject for an interviewer; but he did express his opinion on some questions connected with his chosen field of aviation. Referring to the flight of the American aviators, Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, who were just crossing Russia on their record trip around the world at the time of my talk with Mr. Chukhnovsky, he said the achievement is not likely to be surpassed soon. "Theoretically," he said, "with the present speed of airplanes, it would be possible to fly around the world in 100 or 110 hours—that is, in four or five days. But this would demand an extraordinarily favorable combination of circumstances: good weather all the way around the globe, a flawlessly functioning machine, and, above all, two fliers with iron nerves, capable of relieving each other and of making only the shortest of stops for refueling."

In reply to a question about the future feasibility of air communication through the arctic, Mr. Chukhnovsky remarked:

"Of course, the distance to be traversed in traveling around the globe is shorter the farther away from the equator the attempt is made. Post and Gatty gained appreciably by crossing the ocean from Newfoundland to England, instead of taking a more southern route, and also by crossing the Pacific near its northern end.

Aircraft Needs Perfecting

"So the shortest air route between Europe and the Far East would be along the northern coasts of Russia and Siberia. Our arctic is not such a howling waste as most people perhaps imagine. We have a network of radio stations strung out along the northern coastline, with bases of provisions and stores at intervals of every few hundred miles. At the same time I am not confident that either the airplane or the Zeppelin has achieved as yet a state of mechanical perfection that the ordinary passenger would care to make an arctic trip by air."

Mr. Chukhnovsky declared that his flights in search of the Italians were by no means his most difficult. The worst enemy of the arctic flier, in his opinion, is fog. For the rest flying, even in the winter, in polar regions presents no insuperable obstacles, only a certain amount of training and habituation is necessary.

Shortly before my talk with Mr. Chukhnovsky, I had a hurried meeting with Mr. Post and Mr. Gatty at the Moscow airdrome. Like Chukhnovsky, they had made notable contributions to the history of aviation. But it did seem to be one of life's amusing ironies that the outstanding "Red" aviator should be a man who spoke excellent French and German and talked appreciatively of the work of French writers, while the aviation representatives of "capitalistic America" were plain, blunt shirtsleeve persons, whom Russia might have been glad to claim as "proletarian fliers."

Projects to Aid Peru's Idle Asked By Sanchez Cerro

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 2 (By U. P.)—President Sanchez Cerro began the New Year by asking Congress for extraordinary powers to quell subversive activities and by announcing a plan for public works construction on a large scale to relieve unemployment.

Congress was requested by the President today to approve an emergency law suspending constitutional guarantees in order to end attempts to incite the unemployed to rebellion, to prevent distribution of anti-government propaganda and to stop distribution of reports which might affect the country's credit. Such a law will permit Señor Sanchez Cerro to forbid public social or political gatherings when they appear likely to result in disorders, and to deport undesirable citizens.

The Government, it was understood, is determined to end the obstructionist tactics of the Aprist Party. Its presidential candidate, Señor Haya de la Torre, was defeated by Señor Sanchez Cerro in last year's election. The Apristas have ignored previous orders to close their political clubs and to abandon their anti-government campaign.

The problem of finding work for the country's unemployed is being studied by his Administration, Señor Sanchez Cerro said in a New Year's message.

"A vast program of public works, including a continuation of work on the Central Highway and construction of villages for workmen near the larger cities of the Republic, is to be undertaken soon," the President said. "The workers may purchase houses in these villages at advantageous prices or they may rent them at reasonable rates."

The President did not reveal how the Government plans to finance its public works program. Almost all such work was stopped early in 1922 by President Leguia when Peru was unable to obtain further foreign financing.

CHILEAN WOMEN GIVE SCARF TO PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Don Juan Esteban Montero, at his inauguration as President of Chile, wore a special tricolor scarf, specially woven for him by 10,000 members of the Chilean Women's Union. It was a gift to commemorate the return to constitutional rule with a President who takes a keen interest in feminine affairs and who has promised to do his utmost to secure the complete emancipation of the Chilean woman.

The scarf was worn above the presidential scarf that has been a precious Moneda possession since the days of the first President, Bernard O'Higgins.

SIR GEORGE FOSTER

OTTAWA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Sir George Foster, veteran parliamentarian and the longest standing member of the Dominion Privy Council, passed on yesterday. He served several terms in the House of Commons and was made Minister of Trade and Commerce. He then became Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of Finance under four successive governments. He was Canada's representative to the peace conference, was named a vice-president of the League of Nations and was a firm advocate of prohibition.

YEAR'S ADVANCE IN LABOR LAWS COVERS NATION

More Than 500 Measures Enacted—Trend Found Toward Idle Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—More than 500 labor laws were enacted by Congress and the 46 states which held legislative sessions in 1931, according to a statement by the American Association for Labor Legislation, which for many years has furthered the adoption of progressive labor measures under the leadership of its secretary Prof. John B. Andrews.

"The most striking development of the past 12 months has been the steady growth of public sentiment in favor of more sensible provision for the unemployed," Dr. Andrews said. "Although much of the new legislation affecting unemployment aims at relief only, other laws reflect a public opinion in favor of more permanent methods. Noteworthy was the setting up of special investigating commissions in California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

"Within a few months, unemployment reserve fund legislation had been introduced in nearly a score of states, and before the 1931 legislatures adjourned, half a dozen official state commissions had been set up to study the subject. Already the Wisconsin commission, the first to report, has submitted with its indorsement a bill to require the employers of the State to provide unemployment reserves, and a special session of the Legislature is even now giving the official proposal serious consideration.

"Meanwhile in other states there is being assembled through public hearings, special investigations and preliminary reports, the information needed for legislative action. Moreover, bills introduced in Congress proposing federal encouragement to state legislation for unemployment reserves led to the organization of a special Senate investigating committee which has held hearings and is about to report. There has thus been marked progress in public opinion in favor of American unemployment reserve fund legislation."

The statement declares that the number of states with old age pension laws was increased to 17 in 1931 by the adoption of such legislation in five new states—Delaware, Idaho, New Hampshire and West Virginia. Existing laws were amended or supplemented in California, Colorado, Maryland, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

"An outstanding piece of 1931 labor legislation is Wisconsin's labor code, the first real bill of rights for labor in this country," the statement asserts. "Freedom of collective bargaining is declared to be the policy of the State and 'yellow dog' contracts are declared contrary to public policy and void. Injunctions in labor disputes are strictly limited. 'Yellow dog' contracts were similarly declared void by Arizona, Colorado, Ohio and Oregon. Pennsylvania restricted labor injunctions."

Wisconsin also adopted important amendments to its workmen's compensation law and advances in administration of the labor laws were made in Georgia and New Mexico.

Student Council Selects Arizona Man for Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 2—Mr. Kelly Nemack, University of Arizona, was chosen president of the National Student Federation of America, which ended its annual convention here Thursday.

Miss Evelyn Mae Coffey, Southern Methodist University, was elected vice-president; Mr. S. Ives, University of Florida, treasurer; Miss Charlotte Raible, Mills College, and Mr. John Lang, University of North Carolina, representatives-at-large.

Regional representatives chosen were Mr. Edward J. McCormick, University of Michigan, for the east central region; Mr. Laurence Cook, Colgate University, New England; Mr. Mayne Allbright, University of North Carolina, southern district; Mr. G. M. Williams, Princeton University, Atlantic region; Mr. Russel Strobel, University of Kansas, west central region; Mr. Earle G. Nicks, Colorado State Teachers' College, Rocky Mountain region; and Mr. Milton Leishman, Oregon State College, far western region.

Mr. E. R. Murrow, outgoing president, is to accept a position with a group working for peace with headquarters in New York.

CAROLINA HIGHWAY FOUND PROGRESS LINK

CÆSAR'S HEAD, S. C., Jan. 2 (AP)—The new $1,000,000 paved scenic highway between Greenville and Brevard, N. C., was hailed yesterday by Dr. Frank Pool of Furman University, as a symbol of "the new day" in the progress and achievement of the Carolinas.

Dr. Pool spoke at a New Year's turkey dinner here celebrating the completion of the last link of this highway winding through the mountains of the two states.

OMIT DEXTER DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—Dexter Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 35 cents due at this time.

INTEREST BEGINS

JAN. 11

Deposits Received by Mail

Home Savings Bank

75 Tremont St., Boston

CUTTING OF DEBT LOAD IS ASKED BY HINDENBURG

President Makes Radio Plea for Unity—Hitler's Message: 'Fight Hard'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 2—A series of appeals to the German people from Germany's responsible heads to remain calm and united, and reports from the Fascist and Nationalist opposition proclaiming revolt instead of peace, combat instead of unity, marked the opening of 1932 and revealed the intensity of the political struggle in Germany, which is expected to be decided during the year.

The most impressive of these appeals was President von Hindenburg's radio address on Dec. 31. Its interruption by Communists who tapped the wire to the broadcasting station failed to lessen its effect.

The simplicity and sincerity of his short talk went straight to the hearts of a wide section of the German people. As on almost every occasion when the President addresses the German people, he implored them to preserve their unity.

In reply to season's congratulations from the diplomatic corps, the President stressed the unity of the world. Confident and just coöperation by all nations is needed, he said, and the goal must be to discover a solution for present problems which pays attention to hard facts.

Having asked the world in a radio speech not to hold up Germany's recovery by the burden of unfulfillable obligations, he pledged Germany's efforts to secure the success of the disarmament conference.

In striking contrast was Herr Adolf Hitler's proclamation, which was filled with violent attacks on all parties, especially on the Social Democrats and the Roman Catholics. He called on the Fascists to fight hard in the coming year. Herr Hitler claimed that his army of "storm detachments" now numbered 300,000.

Fleischer Sees America Turning From Materialism

Transition in the American concept of individualism from materialistic to nonmaterialistic individualism was envisaged by Dr. Charles Fleischer of New York, at the New Year's open meeting of the Boston section, Council of Jewish Women. America is growing up and its virtues, which are many, must be conserved, he said, but some moderations are essential as the nation moves into a more socialized era.

In a sense America is not a nation, but instead it is the whole human race—"the only real league of nations under one flag," according to Dr. Fleischer. Therefore, America has a unique right to believe that what happens within its borders is a localized manifestation of universal interests and problems, he said.

Changes in America would therefore have a vast implication. And there are changes to be made, and tenets to be perpetuated, according to Dr. Fleischer.

The concept of individualism must be maintained, the speaker declared. Not the "precious noun," but the adjective must be deemed at fault, said Mr. Fleischer, alluding to the phrase "rugged individualism."

Communism has challenged the heedless planlessness of capitalistic individualism, he asserted. Recognition of such a challenge does not, in the opinion of the speaker, imply any capitulation to Communism, but it does suggest the pressure of social necessity.

America should retain its splendid grants to initiative, make a virtue of the necessities imposed by the socialized era and learn the practical value of coöperation, according to Dr. Fleischer.

C. P. SCOTT, EDITOR, HAS PASSED ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 2—Mr. Charles P. Scott, editor of the Manchester Guardian, who passed on here yesterday, had been termed the "Grand Old Man of British Journalism." His service on the Manchester Guardian began in 1871 and he quickly rose to the position of governing director. Under his editorship, the newspaper changed its political viewpoints from that of the Whigs to an advanced Liberalism. It became known as one of the leading journals of the day.

Mr. Scott was educated at Oxford University and later received the degree of LL.D. from Manchester University. Besides his journalistic career, he served in the House of Commons from the Leigh district from 1895 to 1906. He was also an ardent philanthropic and social worker and was a member of the Reform and National Liberal Clubs of London and the Reform and Union Clubs of Manchester.

JUSTO TO TAKE REINS SOON

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 31 (By U. P.)—Provisional President Uriburu was reported yesterday to be planning to turn the Government over to President-elect Justo in the middle of February.

A Surprise From

John P. Hughes

New Economy Permanent Wave

During January, February and March

$5.00

We still do the Shelton Permanent Wave. $9 for short hair, $10 for long.

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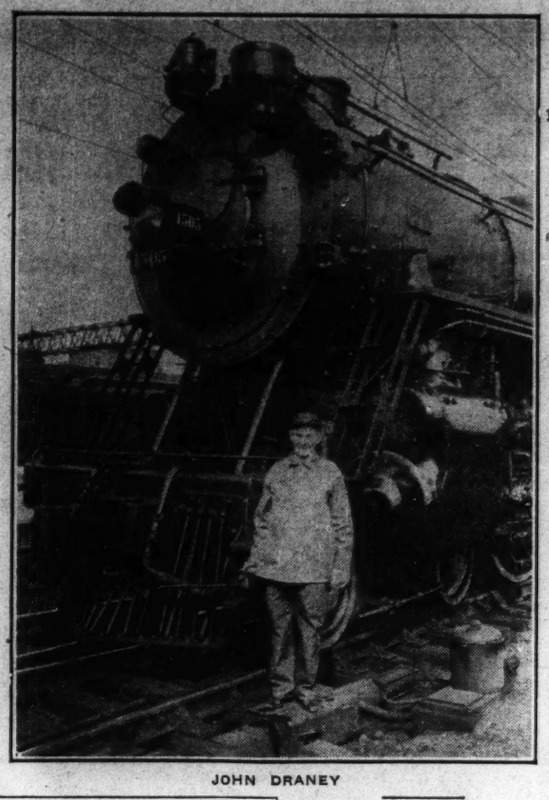

JOHN DRANEY

New Washington Memorial Stamp In Heavy Demand

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—The Post Office Department here is being deluged with requests for the new issue of the George Washington Bicentennial stamps, placed on sale here yesterday, prior to general sale today in first and second-class post offices throughout the country.

Arrangements made by private dealers and others to handle first-day sales and the great demand from every section of the country justifies the department's decision not to undertake this work alone, officials believe. One stamp dealer from New York rented a store here, near the philatelic agency, and employed more than 25 clerks to help him handle the first-day business.

This dealer had orders for 10,000 of the several varieties of stamped envelopes, totaling 120,000 in all. In addition he sold 40,000 of the one-half cent stamp and 20,000 each of the one cent, one and a half cent and two cent stamp varieties. He purchased 15,000 each of the three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and 10-cent stamps and dispatched 2000 registered letters to all parts of the country and to Europe.

Approximately 2,500,000,000 George Washington Bicentennial stamps of all varieties have already been issued by the Post Office Department and it is estimated that a total of 14,000,000,000 stamps and stamped envelopes will be issued during 1932. The proceeds will largely defray the costs of the bicentennial celebration, it is hoped.

There were about 2500 in line when the stamp window at the Washington Post Office was opened yesterday morning. Senator Simeon D. Fess (R) of Ohio, chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, made the first purchases.

San Marino Wins Rose Fête Prize

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP)—A symphony in blossoms, with blooms for the words and the steady cheering of 1,000,000 persons for music, trailed through Pasadena yesterday in the annual Turnament of Roses.

In winning the grand sweepstakes, the city of San Marino, with its floral float dedicated to Australia, supplanted the city of Glendale as the almost habitual winner of the parade. Glendale placed first in the theme division.

Clear skies and a bright sun enhanced the spectacle.

IN HARTFORD, CONN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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JIM'S 50 Trumbull St.
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65 Allerton Street BOSTON

RESERVE BOARD MISSED ITS CUE, FISHER ASSERTS

Lacked Courage, Acted Too Late, Yale Man Says, in Economic Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2—While the Federal Reserve System has the power to control inflation and deflation, this agency missed its opportunity to do both in the present economic crisis "by not mastering its courage in time," Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale economist, declared before the final general session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here last night.

He said the Reserve System acted too late, but that experience should improve its courage and promptness. He would add to its powers and also enact other governmental measures toward steadying the dollar.

To a considerable degree the Federal Reserve System has power to control inflation and deflation through its control of interest rates which control the stream of bank credit, a stream which today is far more important than gold as an agent of inflation and deflation, according to Professor Fisher. "The dollar," he said, "ought to be as steady in its value-measuring function as a legal yardstick in its size-measuring function, and today machines and methods are at the top notch of efficiency, and men willing and as industrious as ever.

"Some people," he added "allege that we are suffering from overproduction. It sounds to me like underproduction."

Iowa State University is developing a new system of teaching major natural sciences so that college students can grasp them in the first two years of study, an objective sought vainly by educators for the last 15 years, convention delegates were told by Dr. C. J. Lapp, chairman of Iowa's experimental committee, as a result of four years' study.

An achievement for the geophysicist was the finding of 60 salt domes on the Texas-Louisiana Gulf coast during the last eight years by seismograph and torsion balance, Mr. J. Brian Ebry, a consulting geologist of Houston, Texas, explained.

Marked progress has been made by logicians, mathematicians and natural scientists in preparing the tools which the industrialist needs in solving the difficult problems which confront him, declared Dr. W. A. Shewart of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.

Dr. Carl Caskey Speidel, University of Virginia, won the association's ninth annual award of $1000.

ROTHE RESIGNS AS EDUCATOR

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 2 (By U. P.)—Señor Guillermo Rothe has resigned as Minister of Education following his election as Senator from Cordoba.

Engineer Equals Feat of Rounding Earth 160 Times

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Mr. John Draney, veteran engine driver of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, stepped down from his cab to retire after 40 years of active service when his train arrived at Hoboken (N. J.) terminal Thursday evening with a record of having driven locomotives a distance equal to 160 times around the world and never having had a serious mishap.

Mr. Draney, who is one of the most colorful characters in the transportation field, not only has been at the throttle when Presidents of the United States traveled over the Lackawanna, but has been summoned to Washington to confer with Presidents. He has taken an interest in matters far beyond his own field, and has been a frequent and informed speaker at meetings of the New York Railroad Club, attended by executive officers and others representing numerous railroads.

Mr. Draney entered railroad service as a lad, carrying tools for a section gang. For the past 16 years he has operated the Lackawanna Limited. In 1922, his reputation and knowledge of both the labor and managerial side of railroad questions caused President Coolidge to summon him to Washington to discuss means of averting a threatened railroad strike.

He is president of the Lackawanna Veterans' Association, a possessor of a 40-year membership badge in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and has received awards of merit from the railroad for safety exercised in the operation of his train. He holds the fast-run record between Hoboken and Buffalo, made in an emergency.

JAPAN BUYS MEXICAN OIL

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2 (AP)—Japan has turned to the Mexican market for petroleum, a dispatch from Cardenas said today. Heavy shipments of crude oil were reported passing from Tampico to Manzanillo on the way to the Orient.

BOSTON POULTRY SHOW

Mechanics Bldg

OPEN TODAY 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

OPEN SUNDAY JAN. 3 2-6 P.M.

Pigeons, Turkeys, Rabbits, Poultry, Pheasant, Cavies, Goats. Feed with Rare Fowl. Daily Lectures and Demonstrations.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS WINTHROP RETAINS TITLE

Defeats Helen L. Jones for United States Indoor Tennis Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Jan 2—Katherine Winthrop of Boston retained her United States girls' indoor tennis singles title at the Longwood Covered Courts here this morning when she defeated Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, onthe North Shore, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, in the tenth tournament for the indoor junior singles championship, first played for in 1921.

Miss Winthrop took an early lead of 5—0 in games. After the fifth game, Miss Jones, serving, scored a service ace and from that point played brilliant tennis, capturing the next three games with the loss of one point in each. Miss Winthrop found her game in the ninth, however, andtook the first set at 6—3. The point score:

FIRST SET

K. Winthrop	4	4	4	4	6	1	1	1	4	—29—6
Helen Jones	2	0	0	2	4	4	4	4	1	—21—3

The second set was more of a battle with six of the 10 games going to deuce. Miss Winthrop won the first game at love, then the next three went to Miss Jones. In the second game Miss Winthrop led at 40-love, but lost it after deuce was called three times. Miss Jones won the third with the loss of one point, then took a deuce game for a lead of three games to one. The fifth game went to deuce six times, Miss Winthrop winning after an exchange of brilliant shots. The sixth game went to Miss Jones at 15, but from that point she could not gain the upper hand, but forced three of the remaining games to deuce. The point score:

SECOND SET

Katherine Winthrop	4	5	1	3	10	1	5	4	7	5	—45—6
Helen Jones	0	7	4	5	8	4	3	1	5	3	—40—4

Helen Jones and Miss Winthrop, the singles finalists, advanced to the doubles final on Thursday afternoon when they defeated Lucy Fowle of Winchester and Sally Jones of Brookline, but not until they rallied after a poor start in which they lost the first set at 6—3. They won the next two sets and the match at 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Wood and Miss Harding erred in their second set with Virginia Arnold, Brighton, and Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, losing it at 11—9. However, the Brookline girls won the third set at 6—2 for the match. The score of the first set was also 6—2. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Final Round

Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, and Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Lucy Fowle, Winchester, and Sally Jones, Brookline, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0.

Marian Wood and Louise Harding, Brookline, defeated Virginia Arnold, Brighton, and Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, 6—2, 9—11, 6—2.

East Bests West In Rain by 6 to 0

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Gridiron stars from east of the Mississippi River outslid their western rivals 6 to 0 yesterday by scoring a touchdown in the first quarter of the annual San Francisco Shrine charity football game. In rain-soaked Kezar Stadium the West made a gallant fight, and twice by a stubborn goal-line defense kept the powerful eastern ball carriers from scoring. But as for a western offensive threat—there was none.

The West squad was rich in talent at passing and the wide open style of play, but never had a chance to use it.

The field was soaked at the start of the game and rain started falling soon afterward. Players quickly worked the middle of the gridiron into a quagmire that gave little footing for passes and runners.

The strength of the eastern line was the most brilliant spark of a game that lacked thrills for the spectators. Pitted against the best forwards of western elevens, such stars as Hickman, Marvi' Hoffman, McMurdo and Chalmers dominated the game. Time after time they blasted holes through which Hinkle, Russell and Morton gained momentum that carried them well into the West secondary before being downed.

The first downs for the East as against one for the West, that on a penalty, is a truthful representation of the comparative offensive strength of the teams. The East advanced a net total of 138 yards, while the West gained just 10 more yards than her backs lost on the slippery battle ground.

Of seven passes, five by the West and two by the East, none was completed. The summary:

EAST	WEST
Hewitt (Mich.), Ellert (Syracuse), le	
re, Wellendorf (UCLA), Bernier (Gonzaga)	
McMurdo (Pitts.), Schiebel (Colgate), lt	
rt, Schwegler (Wash.), Wilkerson (Ok. C.)	
Hickman (Tenn.), Haubrich (Ohio S.), lg	
rg, Justice (Nebraska), Hammer (Oregon State),	
Miller (Purdue), Marshland (Colgate), c	
c, Rican (Olympic Club)	
Hoffman (N. D.), Chalmers (N. Y. U.), rg	
lg, Koster (Neb.), Hurley (Wash. St.)	
Marvil, Englebretsen (Northwestern), rt	
lt, Edwards (Wash St), Ehrhorn (Stanf'd)	
Orsi (Colgate), Teeter (Minn.), re	
le, Neill (Stanford), Fisher (Okla. A.&M.)	
Morton (Dartmouth), Somers (Minn.), qb	
qb, Mason (So. Meth.), Hufford (Wash.),	
McCoy (Emporia)	
McEver (Tenn.), Rebholz (Wis.), lhb	
rhb, Toscani (St. Mary's)	
Purvis (Purdue), Murphy (Fordham), rhb	
lhb, Kleckner (S. P.), Pilkington (Tulsa)	
Russell (Northwestern), Hinkle (Bucknell), fb	
fb, Davis (Olympic C.), Johnson (Haskell)	

Score—East 6, West 0. Touchdown—Purvis for the East. Referee—Evans (Millikan). Umpire—Majors (California). Linesman—Fitzpatrick (Utah). Field judge—Kelly (Wisconsin). Time—Four 15m. periods.

THUNBERG WILL NOT COMPETE

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 2 (AP)—A. Claus Thunberg, Olympic skating champion at 1500 meters and co-champion at 500, yesterday notified the skating union he would not be a member of the Finnish team at the winter Olympics next month at Lake Placid, N. Y. Thunberg objected to the American starting regulations, saying he was too old to learn the new style of starting, which he described as "springing." He will participate in the European championships at Davos instead of going to the United States.

Chess Title Won By City College

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE STANDING

College	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
City College	6	0	23½	½
Columbia	4½	1½	13½	10½
Brown	3	3	11½	12½
New York	3	3	9	15
Pittsburgh	2	4	9	15
Brooklyn	1½	4½	9½	14½
Pennsylvania	1	5	8	16

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Reuben Fine '33, City College	6	0
Robert Levenstein '34, City College	6	0
Nathan Beckhardt '33, City College	6	0
W. G. Madow '32, Columbia	5½	½
S. N. Bernstein '33, City College	5½	½
Leon Kacher '32, Pennsylvania	4½	1½
Joseph Chase '32, Brown	4	2
Martin Avin '34, Brooklyn	3½	1½
H. D. Cutler '34, New York	3	3
C. H. Page '34, Brown	3	3
Bradford Ilsley '34, Pittsburgh	3	3
R. W. Borsodi Jr. '32, Columbia	3	3
J. H. Mathias Jr. '34, Columbia	2½	3½
Milton Paul '33, Pittsburgh	2½	3½
J. S. Light '32, Brown	2½	3½
Herbert Lobel '34, Columbia	2½	3½
Charles Zimmerman '33, Brooklyn	2½	3½
David McClellan '34, New York	2	4
George Rosenblatt '34, New York	2	4
M. H. Herrick '34, New York	2	4
Thomas Carroll '32, Pittsburgh	2	4
Abraham Horvitz '32, Brown	2	4
Roger Ilsley '34, Pittsburgh	1½	4½
D. B. Kimmelman '33, Pennsylvania	1½	4½
William Jackson '34, Brooklyn	1	0
Sidney W. Fraikin '34, Penn	1	2
Philip Leinweber '34, Brooklyn	1	3
Joseph Rappaport '32, Penn	1	5
Bernard Goldman '34, Brooklyn	1	5
Henry Blesser '34, Brooklyn	½	1½
I. L. Stein '33, Pennsylvania	0	3

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—College of the City of New York won the Intercollegiate Chess championship title and the Phillips Trophy at the Marshall Chess Club, this city, Thursday, with a record of six matches and 23½ games won. It was the third time that college had won, having captured the title in 1928 and 1929. Columbia University finished in second place with 4½ matches won and 1½ lost. Brown and New York universities finished with three matches won and three lost, but Brown won 11½ games to 9 for New York.

Three players—Capt. Reuben Fine '33, Robert Levenstein '34 and Nathan Beckhardt '33, all of City College—finished with clean slates, while W. G. Madow '32, Columbia and S. N. Bernstein '33, City College, finished with 5½ victories, the draw being the game they played against each other. This game was played under protest by Madow, as Bernstein was late in reporting; but before H. C. Philips, president of the league decided the protest, the Columbia manager withdrew it and the game was recorded as a draw. The summary:

SIXTH ROUND

B'ds	N. Y. U.		CITY COLLEGE
1—H.	D. Cutler	0	R. Fine 1
2—D.	McClellan	0	S. N. Bernstein 1
3—M.	H. Herrick	0	R. Levenstein 1
4—G.	Rosenblatt	0	N. Beckhardt 1
	Total	0	Total 4

New York University played white on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings—1, queen's gambit declined, 42 moves; 2, queen's gambit, 20 moves; 3, Sicilian defense, 23 moves; 4, irregular, 27 moves.

B'ds	PENNSYLV'A		PITTSBURGH
1—J.	Rappaport	0	M. Paul 1
2—D.	B Kimm'l'm'n	½	R. Ilsley ½
3—L.	Kacher	1	T. Carroll 0
4—S.	W. Fratkin	0	B. Ilsley 1
	Total	1½	Total 2½

Pennsylvania played white on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings—1, queen's gambit declined, 40 moves; 2, Ruy Lopez, 37 moves; 3, English, 63 moves; 4, king's gambit declined, 45 moves.

B'ds	BROOKLYN		COLUMBIA
1—M.	Avin	1	R. W. Borsodi Jr. 0
2—C.	Zimmerman	0	W. G. Madow 1
3—B.	Goldman	1	J. H. Mathias 0
4—P.	Leinweber	0	H. Lobel 1
	Total	2	Total 2

Brooklyn played white on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings—1 (forfeited); 2, queen's gambit declined, 54 moves; 3, two knights' defense, 59 moves; 4, Ruy Lopez, 37 moves.

SEVENTH ROUND

B'ds	PITTSB'GH		BROOKLYN
1—M.	Paul	0	M. Avin 1
2—R.	Ilsley	0	C. Zimmerman 1
3—T.	Carroll	1	B. Goldman 0
4—B.	Ilsley	0	W. Jacobson 1
	Total	1	Total 3

Pittsburgh played white on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings—1, Sicilian defense, 41 moves; 2, Ruy Lopez, 36 moves; 3, giuoco piano, 34 moves; 4, queen's gambit declined, 56 moves.

B'ds	CITY COLLEGE		PENNSYLVANIA
1—R.	Fine	1	J. Rappaport 0
2—S.	N. Bernstein	1	D. B. Kimmelman 0
3—R.	Levenstein	1	L. Kacher 0
4—N.	Beckhardt	1	S. W. Fratkin 0
	Total	4	Total 0

City College played white on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings—1, irregular, 28 moves; 2, Sicilian defense, 50 moves; 3, Alekhine's defense, 33 moves; 4, irregular defense, 65 moves.

B'ds	BROWN		N. Y. U.
1—A.	Horvitz	1	H. D. Cutler 0
2—J.	B. Light	1	D. McClellan 0
3—C.	H. Page	1	M. H. Herrick 0
4—J.	Chase	1	G. Rosenblatt 0
	Total	4	Total 0

Brown played white on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings—1, English, 59 moves; 2, queen's pawn, 51 moves; 3, two knights, 34 moves; 4, giuoco piano, 25 moves.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	9	6	2	71	34	24
Detroit	8	3	7	38	33	19
London	6	7	6	31	24	19
Windsor	7	3	6	33	32	17
Cleveland	6	3	9	39	42	15
Pittsburgh	5	5	6	29	39	15
Syracuse	3	3	8	28	35	9

RESULTS DEC. 31

London 1, Windsor 1 (overtime).
Pittsburgh 2, Cleveland 1 (overtime).

POINT HELPS LONDON CLIMB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 2—London Tecumsehs moved into a tie with Detroit Olympics for second place in the International Hockey League by holding Windsor Bulldogs to a 1-to-1 tie here Dec. 31 before the largest crowd of the season. Each team scored once in the second period, Carrigan for London and Haynes for Windsor.

ROUGH GAME IN PITTSBURGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 2—Pittsburgh Yelow Jackets came out of their long losing streak here Dec. 31 to defeat Cleveland Indians, 2 to 1, in overtime. Fields scored the deciding goal for the Jackets. A capacity crowd saw one of the roughest games ever offered at Duquesne Gardens. Police had to intervene twice when small riots broke out among the players and spectators.

GUILD TO SUCCEED BISHOP

Henry R. Guild, tennis singles champion of Harvard in 1920 and one of the leading players in this section, succeeds Richard Bishop as president of the Longwood Cricket Club. Bishop, who has been president of the club for the last three years, is stepping out of the office in favor of business, but will continue as one of the board of governors, on which he has served since 1900. Austin Kibbee of Chestnut Hill will be the new treasurer, succeeding Carl T. Keller, and Josiah Wheelwright of Cohasset will be the next vice-president, filling Richard Harte's chair. Secretary Arthur W. Ingalls continues in his present office.

TROJANS STOP TULANE, 21-12

Pinckert Stars in Rose Tournament Game Before 83,000

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP)—On the scroll of Rose Tournament intersectional football history is recorded the South's first defeat. A University of Southern California team triumphed before 83,000 persons yesterday, outscoring a Tulane eleven, 21 to 12. The spectacular battle gave the West the United States football title.

The most brilliant individual star was Erny Pinckert '32, all-American of two years' standing, a blocking halfback turned ball carrier for a day. He furnished the margin of victory by two touchdowns delivered in quick succession in the third period.

After setting the pace through the opening period, Tulane was stopped by a 23-yard pass, Orville E. Mohler '33 to Gordon G. Clark '34, which gave Coach Howard H. Jones' eleven its first scoring chance.

Massing interference in front of Galus R. Shaver '32, the Trojans escorted him to the six-yard line on a determined thrust.

Here Ray C. Sparling '33, left end, was called back for a reverse play. He scored. John W. Baker '32, kicked the extra point for a 7-to-0 lead at half time.

Following the two touchdowns by Pinckert in the third period, the Greenies staged a sustained drive of 75 yards in 10 plays from the kickoff to the 16-yard line. Two plays later Donald G. Zimmerman Jr. '33 tossed a sharp, short pass to Vernon C. Haynes '32, over the center of the line for a touchdown.

Again the Greenies scored after Mohler had fumbled the ball on his 35-yard line. Zimmerman threw a long pass which a Trojan back deflected slightly into the hands of Capt. Gerald R. Dalrymple '32, placing the ball on the three-yard line. Harry C. Glover Jr. 32, slipped across on his double-reverse.

Dalrymple lived up to his all-America name and his teammate on the other end, Haynes, was only a step behind. Troy's famed spinners through the center failed utterly as John A. Scafide '33, guard, and W. P. Lodrigues '33, center, staved off the drives. The summary:

SO. CALIFORNIA		TULANE
Sparling, Clark, le		re, Dalrymple
Brown, Hall, lt		rt, Upton
Baker, Rosenberg, lg		rg, McCormick, Schroeder
Williamson, c		c, Lodrigues
Stevens, Dye, rg		lg, Scafide
Smith, Erskine, rt,	lt, De Coligney, Bankston	
Arbelbide, re		le, Haynes
Shaver, Mohler, qb		qb, Dawson
Mallory, Clark, Hammack,	lhb, rhb, Glover	
Pinckert, rhb		lhb, Zimmerman
Musick, Shaver, fb		fb, Felts, Haynes

Score—University of Southern California 21, Tulane University 12. Touchdowns—Pinckert 2, Sparling for Southern California; Haynes, Glover for Tulane. Points after touchdown—Baker 3 (placements) for Southern California. Referee—Herbert Dana (Nebraska). Umpire—Walter Powell (Wisconsin). Linesman—W. K. Dunn (Michigan State). Field judge—C. F. McBride (Missouri Valley). Time—Four 15m. periods.

Richards vs. Woods For Tennis Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Vincent Richards of New York and Charles M. Wood of the Fairview Country Club, Elmsford, N. Y., will fight out the first United States indoor professional lawn tennis championship this afternoon when they meet in the final round at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Richards was expected to be a finalist, but Woods scored an unexpected success when he defeated Albert Burke of Cannes, France, the Irish star, who was specially imported to replace Karel Kozeluh, in the second series of the Tilden Tours, in the semifinal round yesterday evening, after a long and closely fought battle, scored at 9—7, 10—8, 1—6, 4—6, 7—5.

The younger player, who occupies his winter with coaching indoors in armories, developed a skill in service that gave him the upper hand in the match with the brilliant Irishman, whose volley play rivals Richards'.

Richards disposed of J. Emmett Pare of Chicago, in the other semifinal in straight sets, scored at 6—3, 8—6, 6—1. He led all the way, except for a brief period in the second set, when Pare led to 5—4. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR PROFESSIONAL TENNIS SINGLES—First Round

J. Emmett Pare, Chicago, won from Vincent Ellis, Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, by default.

Allen H. Behr, Jackson Heights, won from Murray Dolman, New York, by default.

Sam Shore, New York, defeated Alexander D. Ennis, New York, 6—3, 7—5.

J. Basil Maguire, Heights Casino, Brooklyn, defeated Gordon W. Lynn, Meadow Club, Southampton, 6—2, 6—1.

Albert Burke, Ireland, defeated Theodore Rericha, Meadow Club, Southampton, 6—4, 10—8.

Harold H. Cohane, New York, defeated Martin J. Simmons, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1.

Thomas Worthley, Pelham Manor public courts, defeated Charles H. Kenyon 3d, Pelham Country Club, 6—3, 1—6, 9—7.

Second Round—Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Walter A. Kinsella, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Russell M. Harned, Newark, won from Henry A. Geidel, Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, by default.

Pare defeated Behr, 7—5, 6—4.

Maguire defeated Shore, 6—2, 6—1.

Burke defeated Cohane, 6—2, 6—2.

Worthley won from Selwynn Orcutt, Coral Gables, Fla., by default.

Paul L. Heston, Washington, won from D. Daniel Martella, Wilmington, Del., by default.

Charles M. Wood, Fairview Country Club, Elmsford, won from George J. Alcorn, Maplewood, N. H., by default.

Third Round

Richards defeated Harned, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.

Pare defeated Maguire, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

Burke defeated Worthley, 6—1, 7—5, 6—0.

Wood defeated Heston, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0.

Semifinal Round

Richards defeated Pare, 6—3, 8—6, 6—1.

Wood defeated Burke, 9—7, 10—8, 1—6, 6—6, 7—5.

DOUBLES—First Round

Vincent Richards and Albert Burke defeated Allen Behr and Theodore Roricha, 6—0, 7—5.

Charles M. Wood and J. Emmett Pare defeated Paul L. Heston and J. Basil Maguire, 6—3, 8—6.

ROYALS PURCHASE SULLIVAN

MONTREAL, Jan. 2 (AP)—The purchase of Charles Sullivan, right-handed pitcher, from the Detroit Tigers was announced last night by Frank J. Shaughnessy, business manager of the Montreal Royals of the International League. The price was not divulged.

High Scoring For American League

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	10	1	5	25	14	20
Chicago	10	2	5	48	22	20
Duluth	6	0	7	25	31	12
Tulsa	6	1	7	22	28	12
St. Louis	4	3	6	20	24	8
Buffalo	3	1	9	12	36	6

RESULTS JAN. 1

St. Louis 3, Buffalo 0.
Kansas City 6, Tulsa 0.
Chicago 6, Detroit 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 2—The Chicago Shamrocks swept through the Duluth Hornets in the last two periods of a free-scoring game here last night to win by a 6-to-3 score. Duluth opened the scoring in the first period, played at a terrific pace, but soon lost the lead. The Hornets tied the score at 2-all in the second, but from then on Duluth's defense crumbled. The summary:

CHICAGO		DULUTH
McFadyen, Burns, Prelesnik, lw		rw, Forslund, Anderson
MacKenzie, Riley, Johnson, c		c, Scott, Thorsteinssen
O'Neill, Wiseman, Brydson, rw		lw, Merrill, Lessard
Buswell, Smith, ld		rd, Davis
Headley, Taylor, rd		ld, Bergl, Stuart
Karakas, g		g, Turner

Score—Chicago 6, Duluth 3. Goals—Burns 2, Buswell, Riley, Wiseman, Headley, for Chicago; Forslund, Davis, Stuart for Duluth. Assists—Brydson 2, Prelesnik, Headley for Chicago; Stuart, Scott for Duluth. Referee—Joe Sills. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2—The St. Louis Flyers were out of last place for one of the few times in three years of the American Hockey League here. They went into undisputed control of fifth place when they defeated the Buffalo Majors last night, 3 to 0.

ST. LOUIS		BUFFALO
Jackson, Scott, Creasy, lw		rw, Oatman, Morrison, Depaul
Goyer, McPherson, Kirk, c		c, Holmes, Gordon, Clayton
Hill, Kendall, St. John, rw		lw, Bouchard, Harris, Desy
Singer, Loucks, ld		rd, Rennie, Carbol
Mulligan, Williams, rd		ld, Donnelly, Harris
Reaume, g		g, Stark

Score—St. Louis 3, Buffalo 0. Goals—Scott, McPherson, Williams for St. Louis. Assists—Williams, Goyer for St. Louis. Referee—Dr. Eddie O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2—Displaying the most spectacular hockey seen in an American Hockey League game at the Ice Palace this season, the Kansas City Pla-mors defeated the Tulsa Oilers, 6 to 0, here last night before a crowd of 5000 persons. Although the contest was one-sided, the Pla-mors treated the crowd to some thrilling hockey.

KANSAS CITY		TULSA
Ranger, Goodman, lw		rw, Lafrance, Healy
Mitchell, Campbell, Wilson, c		c, Acaster, Green
Dunfield, McCormick, rw		lw, Marker, Moffatt
McKinnon, Mulvihill, ld		rd, Trapp, Metcalfe
Halderson, McLeod, rd		ld, Hansen, Langlois
Levine, g		g, McCusker

Score—Kansas City 6, Tulsa 0. Goals—Campbell 2, McCormick, McKinnon, Goodman, Mulvihill for Kansas City. Assist—Wilson for Kansas City. Referees—Cameron McKinnon, Chicago, and James Seaborn, Knasas City. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HARVARD CARRIES OFF HONORS ON ICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 2—The Harvard varsity hockey team carried off honors in the round robin international intercollegiate hockey tourney here, when it defeated Queen's Thursday night by 3 to 1. The Crimson opened the series by defeating McGill, while Queen's was eliminating Princeton. The title, therefore, goes to Harvard by virtue of the triumph over Queen's. McGill beat Princeton, 8 to 1, also on Thursday night. The summaries:

HARVARD		QUEEN'S
Crosby, Baldwin, Palmer, lw		rw, Patterson
Wood, Putnam, Everett, c		c, Reist
Cunningham, Saltonstall, Pell, rw		lw, Gibson
Martin, Hasler, ld		rd, Squires
McGregor, Martin, rd		ld, Murphy
Mittell, g		g, Morris

Score—Harvard 3, Queen's 1. Goals—Wood 2, Baldwin for Harvard; Murphy for Queen's. Assists—Crosby and McGregor for Harvard. Queen's spares—Democko, Huggins and Carr. Referees—Miller and Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods.

McGILL		PRINCETON
Farmer, lw		rw, Barber
Farquharson, c		c, Kammer
Robertson, rw		lw, Cook
McGillivray, ld		rd, Lane
N. Crutchfield, rd		ld, Boice
Powers, g		g, Hirsch

Score—McGill 8, Princeton 1. Goals—McGill 3, Farmer 2, N. Crutchfield, Farquharson and McGillivray for McGill; Glazebrook for Princeton. Assists—Farquharson, Farmer, McGillivray and G. Crutchfield for McGill; Poole for Princeton. Spares—G. Crutchfield, McGill, Craig and Riddell for McGill; Poole, Tiers, Parker, Blackwell, McAlpin, Glazebrook and Thuron for Princeton. Referees—Miller and Pane. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WRIGHT TIES WITH GUILFORD

F. J. Wright Jr. of Albemarle, Mass., state amateur champion, finished in a tie for low gross honors with Jesse Guilford of Woodland, Mass., in the annual New Year's Day medal play tournament at Wollaston, Mass. Each had a score of 78. Wright and Guilford outplayed a colorful field of 142 competitors. A special fourball match was played to try out the new ball with its 1.68-1.62 measurements, with Wright pairing with Arthur H. Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins hockey team, and Guilford teaming with Fred Corcoran, popular state amateur.

TILDEN SAYS U. S. HASN'T CHANCE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d said recently he believed the United States has little chance of recovering the Davis Cup, emblematic of international tennis supremacy, in 1932. He expressed belief England would regain the cup, engaging France in the challenge round. Aside from that, he sees England on the threshold of brilliant Davis Cup triumphs and French tennis on the decline.

BRUINS TAKE BURKE

Eddie Burke, center and right wing of the Bruin Cubs, has been taken by the Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League. He will play right wing on the third line of the Bruins and leaves with the team tonight to face New York Americans at New York tomorrow. Burke has been with the Boston Canadian-American Hockey League team since the 1927-28 season.

MISS MASON AND FOEHL WIN

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 2 (AP)—Charles A. Foehl Jr. of New York and Miss Mary Mason of Elmira, N. Y. won the annual young people's mixed foursome golf championship here yesterday with a net score of 70 from a gross of 82. C. H. Dickerman and Mrs. William H. Hanna of New York were second with a net of 71 from a gross of 85. George T. Dunlap of New York captured the low gross award.

SOUTH AFRICA LEADS

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 2 (Canadian Press)—South Africa passed the first innings' total of Australia in the test match yesterday. Australia scored 198, and after occupying the wickets all day, South Africa registered 200 for seven wickets.

MOST LEADING TEAMS TRIUMPH

Rangers, Chicago, Toronto and Boston Win Over Holiday Schedule

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	12	4	2	56	27	28
Boston	7	4	5	49	34	18
Chicago	6	6	6	26	33	18
Detroit	5	3	10	27	47	13

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	9	4	6	54	42	22
Canadiens	7	3	8	34	44	17
Americans	5	5	9	29	47	15
Montreal	5	3	10	53	54	13

RESULTS DEC. 31

Boston 5, Canadiens 0.
Toronto 3, Montreal 1.

RESULTS JAN. 1

Chicago 3, Americans 2.
Rangers 3, Detroit 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 2 — Toronto Maple Leafs increased their first-place margin in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League to five points on New Year's Eve by defeating the Montreal Maroons, 3 to 1, while the Boston Bruins were turning back the world champion Canadiens. The game was the fourth meeting of the two clubs this year, and resulted in the third victory of the locals, all on local ice.

The winners were never behind, Clancy giving Jackson a pass for the only goal of the first period, Blair scoring on a play with Bailey for the prettiest goal in years on local ice in the second period, and Clancy scoring from Primeau in the third. The Maroons' only goal was scored by R. J. Smith on a pass from Siebert in the second period.

Blair, Chabot and Horner turned in great efforts for the winners, while L. Conacher, R. Smith, Stewart and Brydson were the best for the visitors, but the team play and back checking of the locals were too much for the losers. The summary:

TORONTO		MONTREAL
Cotton, Jackson, Gracie, lw		rw, Ward, R. Smith
Blair, Primeau, Darragh, c		c, Brydson, Stewart
Bailey, C. Conacher, Finnigan, rw		lw, Trottier, Siebert
Horner, Day, ld		rd, Wilcox, McVicar
Clancy, Levinsky, rd		ld, L. Conacher, Starr
Chabot, g		g, N. Smith

Score—Toronto 3, Montreal 1. Goals—Jackson, Blair and Clancy for Toronto; R. J. Smith for Montreal. Assists—Clancy, Bailey and Primeau for Toronto; Siebert for Montreal. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The New York Rangers scored another shutout victory last night, when they defeated the Detroit Falcons by a score of 3 to 0. The visitors showed two new faces, Frank Carson and Leighton Emms, just obtained from the Americans, but they furnished no improvement. The Detroit defense was good, but the work of both Ranger forward lines finally broke the tie.

Not until well into the third period did a score come. The play up to that time had been better defensively than on the attack. But a pass from Murdoch found Dillon close in, and he shot a quick goal. Then the famous Ranger first line added a second while Noble was off the ice, Bill Cook scoring on passes from his brother and Boucher. Then Desjardins scored in a scramble with assists to Boucher and Keeling. The summary:

N. Y. RANGERS		DETROIT
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw		rw, Aurie, Carson, Cooper
Boucher, Somers, Gainor, Dillon, Milks, c		c, Goodfellow, Cox, Lewis
W. Cook, Dillon, Desjardins, rw		lw, Kilrea, Sorrell, Emms
Johnson, Milks, Brennan, ld		rd, Noble, Smith
Seibert, Brennan, rd		ld, Young, Smith
Roach, g		g, Connell

Score—Rangers 3, Detroit 0. Goals—Dillon, W. Cook, Desjardins for Rangers. Assists—Boucher 2, Murdoch, F. Cook, Keeling for Rangers. Referees—M. J. Rodden and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—A topsy-turvy game was won by the Chicago Black Hawks from the New York Americans, 3 to 2, in the National Hockey League race here last night. Nine thousand fans in Chicago Stadium saw the Hawks score goals with four men against six, and saw three New York goals disallowed.

Americans showered shots upon Goalie Gardiner of the Hawks in such profusion that his mates decided something must be done about it, and they incurred many penalties doing that thing. As a result, Taffy Abel, veteran defense man, took over the attack, and scored the first goal in 2m. 35s.

In the second period, Himes and Filmore got goals for the vistors which the officials allowed, and then Vic Ripley, Chicago center, with two mates in the box, scored unassisted. Ripley passed to Gottselig for the final score, after 2m. 5s. of the final period, and New York had another goal disallowed. The summary:

CHICAGO		AMERICANS
Gottselig, Thompson, Adams, lw		rw, Lamb, Filmore, Kilrea
Ripley, Lowrey, Cook, c		c, Burch, Himes, Hughes
Couture, Ingram, March, rw		lw, Convey, McVeigh, McInenly
Abel, Boucher, ld		rd, Dutton, Shields
Wentworth, Graham, rd		ld, Ayres, Brydge
Gardiner, g		g, Worters

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 3, New York Americans 2. Goals—Abel, Ripley and Gottselig for Chicago; Himes and Filmore for New York. Assists—Ripley for Chicago; McVeigh and Himes for New York. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and Jock Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Boston Bruins repeated their early-season overwhelming triumph against Canadiens in a National Hockey League game at the Boston Garden Thursday night by a score of 5 to 0, having won earlier by a total of 7 to 1. The locals temporarily took undisputed possession of second place, but Chicago won last night and both clubs continue tied again.

Canadiens had their usual speed but lacked all semblance of teamwork, individual brilliance or finish of attack around the net. They gave Thompson only occasional hard chances. Bruins, on the other hand, sifted through Canadiens time and again and only the brilliant exhibition of Hainsworth kept the score down. Clapper led the Bruin scoring with two goals and an assist, Alex Cook and Owen following with two assists each. The summary:

BOSTON		CANADIENS
Touhey, Cook, Galbraith, lw		rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, Rivers
Barry, Weiland, Chapman, c		c, Morenz, Mondou, Lepine, Rivers
Oliver, Clapper, Barry, rw		lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Hitchman, Owen, Foster, ld		rd, S. Mantha, Leduc
Shore, Foster, rd		ld, Burke, Munro
Thompson, g		g, Hainsworth

Score—Boston 5, Canadiens 0. Goals—Clapper 2, Weiland, Shore, Barry for Boston. Assists—Cook 2, Owen 2, Clapper, Hitchman for Boston. Referees—M. J. Rodden and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Cubs Advance In League Standing

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STAND

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mr. Murry's Critical Credo

A Review by SAMUEL C. CHEW

Countries of the Mind, First and Second Series, by J. Middleton Murry. New York: Oxford University Press. Two volumes. $3 each.

THE first series of these essays in literary criticism was published nearly a decade ago, and now reappears expanded by the addition of two studies: one on the poetry of C. M. Doughty, supplementing the essay on "Arabia Deserta," and one on recently published portions of Amiel's "Diary," again a suplement to an earlier study of the same writer. The second series is composed of studies not hitherto collected together. The great majority of these papers originally appeared in the London Times Literary Supplement, and now that they are rescued from the anonymity behind which The Times conceals its contributors we welcome the opportunity to express gratitude to the author of such admirable centenary articles as those on Bossuet, Baudelaire, Flaubert and Robert Burton and of such penetrating critiques as those on Professor Renwick's edition of Spenser and Mr. J. M. Robertson's book on Shakespeare's sonnets.

In such occasional contributions as these anniversary essays and reviews the professional critic has, as Mr. Murry remarks in his preface, no room for exhaustive discussion of literary theory and practice; and there must be, or seem to be, something arbitrary in grouping them together in a volume or series of volumes. Yet they are held together not only because they are the expression of the personality and point of view of a single critic but—which is more important—because that critic has kept steadily in thought certain fundamentals of criticism. These are set forth, perhaps too briefly, in the "Critical Credo" which concludes the First Series. They are implicit throughout both volumes. Poetry (and Mr. Murry would not exclude from his definition prose that is truly creative) "is the communication of an entire experience." If the communication is sincere, then the poetry is pure. Whether it is "great" poetry depends upon the value which we assign to the experience. It is the duty of the critic (among other duties) to define the unique quality of the sensibility which necessitated its expression in the particular form in which we possess it.

Experience and Expression

With this connection between the experience and the expression of it clearly before us, we find that writers apparently worlds removed one from another can be analyzed and evaluated side by side. The association together of Robert Burton, and William Collins, and John Clare, and Gustave Flaubert, and Charles M. Doughty neither surprises nor annoys us. For from Burton's cloistered life as an Oxford scholar there was missing that knowledge of life at first hand (he seems to have appreciated it in Chaucer) which, had he possessed it, would have changed into substantial men and women the dim figures which, as it was, came to him out of books. Collins was obsessed with his own art; his sensibility was overweighed by a precocious literary instinct; he lacked that necessary instinctive abandonment to emotions and perceptions which must precede the transmutation of the sensibility into the created thing. Only in the "Ode to Evening" is there a perfect balance of experience and the expression of that experience. Elsewhere he is seen to be pursuing style for its own sake. Without style there is no art; but style must have experience to build upon.

In the poetry of John Clare there is evident, on the other hand, a capacity for intense emotion (limited, however, in the main, to a response to natural loveliness); but this poet lacked the instinct for the concentration of these emotional effects. With such material as Clare had, Collins would have been a greater poet than he was; but even without Clare's resources in experience he remains the greater poet. A similar line of thought is discoverable in Mr. Murry's essay on Flaubert which, after passing the novels in review and relating them to Flaubert's theory of art, reaches the conclusion that "in the years he spent on perfecting the instrument he forgot, if he ever knew, what tunes are most worth playing." Again we are reminded of Collins, who well knew what tunes are worth playing, but lingered so long over the task of perfecting his instrument that there was time for but one perfect melody before it was too late. And once more, in the case of Charles Montagu Doughty, there was the single period of emotional experience that came to him in Arabia, of experience deep and broad enough to last a lifetime; and the expression of that revelation is in the "Arabia Deserta." Thereafter he retired into an arcanum of Old World books, whence he drew his experiences at second hand; and the result is that while his one prose work is a lasting monument, his poems are, for all the grandeur of individual passages, failures or at most but partially successful.

Subtlety of Analysis

It must not be thought that the idea which we have attempted to illustrate in the foregoing paragraphs is a thread artificially woven to bind together a score or so of essentially distinct essays. It is rather so fundamental a part of Mr. Murry's critical credo that it forces itself to the surface many times. But many of the studies must be judged for their individual merits, apart from any general theory upon which they are based. The subtlety of analysis which one observes in so much of this critic's writing (notably in the two volumes on Keats) is at times, as in the essay on Shakespeare's Volumnia, overlabored; indeed, in this very essay Mr. Murry at one point retracts, as oversubtle, in a note what he has said in the text. At other times the quality is admirably effective, as in the beautiful paper in which he traces the course of Shakespeare's employment of the word "dedicate." Occasionally the tone adopted is overdogmatic, as in the distinction drawn between the sorts of metaphor appropriate to poetry and the sorts appropriate to prose; or in the curiously self-confident sentence in which Mr. Murry dismisses the problem of Shakespeare's religion. Other critics, perhaps more expert in the technicalities of the subject, will find matters to question in the several papers on Shakespeare. Mr. Wilson Knight, for example, would be eager to refute what is said of "Measure for Measure"; and Mr. Lawrence, on surer ground, could easily contradict what is written about the problem plays. There are two or three positive misstatements, as that the "Arabia Deserta" was published before Doughty was 40 years old or that English poetry had been in existence 1500 years before Spenser—this last a curious and inexplicable slip of the pen.

But flaws of manner that are at times irritating will blind no reader to the admirable qualities of these essays. There are other critics (Saintsbury, for example) who are of wider range and more open mind, and others, perhaps many others, of profounder scholarship; but few who could accomplish such mellow and harmonious essays in literary criticism as, for example, the study of Spenser and the paper celebrating the tercentenary of the publication of "The Anatomy of Melancholy."

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Memoranda for 1932

LET us enter the new year with great expectations . . . Are the publishers downhearted? No, indeed . . . Mr. Ray Long, who only recently became a publisher, has already begun to give "Success Interviews" over the radio . . . Answering an aerial interviewer the other day, Mr. Long expressed the opinion that "the new writer has an excellent chance today" . . . But he added, "I mean, of course, the new writer with something to say and the ability to say it" . . . Evidently Mr. Long, who has been editor, author and publisher, is also good timber for high political office.

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Whence does Mr. Long expect these writers to come? . . . Well, he has discovered one who "began life as a barefoot boy on a cotton plantation" . . . The road to the White House, you see, is also the road to literary fame . . . The boy in this instance was Henry Harrison Kroll, who has written three novels . . . We do not know whether his ambition was fired by one of those advertisements asking, "How do you know you can't write—did you ever try?" . . . Anyhow, he wrote, and he is about to be published . . . Perhaps in a few months his first novel will be displacing Galsworthy's "Maid in Waiting" at the top of Bowker's fiction list . . . We should not be inconsolable, for we have found "Maid in Waiting" a dull book . . . What will posterity say of Mr. Galsworthy? . . . Perhaps that he started off as a good novelist and fell victim to the popular American magazine.

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Will fewer and better books be published in 1932? . . . Coward McCann promise fewer . . . Between January and June, 14 new titles are all they intend to add to the output . . . Of those they mention we can see reason to expect that one will be good . . . That is the second volume of Sir William Rothenstein's "Men and Memories" . . . Dutton, on the other hand, propose 16 titles for January alone, besides 12 new volumes in Everyman's Library . . . One of these, already out, is the biography of Alfonso XIII of Spain by the Princess Pilar of Bavaria . . . So far as a cursory examination has disclosed, it sheds no light on the problem which has agitated us since the flight of the royal family from Madrid: Why did the King run away by himself, leaving his wife and children to make their own escape from the country? . . . Perhaps this is the customary thing for kings to do . . . There has been a singular silence on the subject by commentators . . . Our attention has not been distracted from this silence by the public pæans to Alfonso . . . You may have noticed that persons in high places, whether in monarchies or in democracies, are at once noble-minded and simple-hearted, and invariably beloved of their people . . . Evidence to the contrary, being hearsay, is ruled out as irrelevant, immaterial and frivolous . . . Even after a coup d'état, or a Congressional investigation, the pleasant illusion is continued in the press . . . A touching evidence, it always seems to us, of the tender-heartedness of journalists.

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Greenberg's advance spring list contains three titles under fiction, three under biography and five under "general" . . . The story of "Bet-a-Million" Gates, by Robert Irving Warshow, should be of interest to the Wall Street refugees . . . And the "complete story" of the Russian Ballet, by W. A. Propert, sounds entertaining . . . Simon & Schuster, less conservative perhaps, list 24 titles on their tentative spring list . . . Of these the most exciting is Trotzky's "History of the Russian Revolution," in two volumes, translated by Max Eastman.

One title promised by Scribner for February seems to us to hold promise . . . This is the autobiography of Mr. Clarence Darrow . . . Our only view of Mr. Darrow has been his reflection on the silver screen, expressing some astonishingly naïve and out-of-date views about biology . . . But we gather that this champion of the oppressed must be a great jury lawyer . . . He is obviously an actor, and his little jokes are of the sort that would enlist the sympathy of the average juryman . . . His story should do much to enlighten us on the progress of what is called—with that well-known American flair for the characterizing phrase — "criminal justice."

Once upon a time we expressed dissatisfaction because authors, as revealed by the photographs sent by publishers, didn't look like authors . . . which quite upset one publisher, who wanted to know exactly what authors were supposed to look like . . . Now comes Lippincott with an announcement that proves we were not alone in the belief that we have a right to expect certain external marks of identification on an author . . . "Mr. Hilaire Belloc," says the announcement, "is an author who looks like an author. He wears an Inverness overcoat with a cap like a character from a book, and in spite of being short, stocky and full-faced, he looks like an Old Vic. tragedian—except that he hasn't long hair" . . . That isn't quite our own idea of how an author should look . . . Sounds more like a critic . . . But the important thing is, everybody has a notion of what an author ought to look like, even though all the notions may be different.

Defense of Epstein

The Sculptor Speaks, Jacob Epstein to Arnold Haskell. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d.

IN ENGLAND and America, where good sport is more highly esteemed than good art, the public would not tolerate a sculptor's criticizing a game of football in the daily press. What Mr. Epstein had to say about Harvard and Yale or the Springboks would be called the impertinence of a novice. Yet when it comes to sculpture, or art of any kind whatever, any Tom, Dick or Harry honestly thinks himself qualified to utter an opinion. It requires apparently years of experience to know how, when and where a ball ought to be kicked, but nothing much more than a hot feeling in the bosom to know if a picture, a piece of sculpture, a piece of music or a book, is "beautiful" or "good"; or rather, to know when it is "immoral," "ugly" or "ridiculous." For far more people would seem to be mysteriously inspired about the right use of the last three epithets than about the appropriateness of the two previous ones. Every artist, good, bad or indifferent, has to endure a lot of this criticism and it is a nuisance. It prevents us from understanding who are the good, bad or indifferent artists.

Mr. Epstein is among the two or three artists of our generation who have suffered in an extreme degree from this kind of abuse. The danger to those who spontaneously admire his work is that these vicious attacks may drive them into uncritical defense. It is the danger of becoming plus royaliste que le roi. Epstein's own attitude is an example to his admirers. He has remained completely calm and he has never allowed himself to waste emotion on these quarrels. It would be as well if his friends and detractors would do the same, for until calm is reëstablished it will not be possible to understand what the sculptor's objects are, what are his faults and what his merits.

Mr. Haskell is perhaps too indignant to be of great assistance to us. The core of the matter is, as he says, that a work of art cannot be explained; and we think that, in the end, his readers will find that the many excellent photographic reproductions of Epstein's work the book contains will prove more definitely convincing than the text, interesting as this is. Readers must be warned that to neither "Rima" nor "Genesis," the two great controversial pieces, does the camera do full justice.

The most interesting pages are those which deal with technical matters, and we could have done with more of them. About "Rima," for example, Epstein explains that the real cause of the difference between himself and the general public who had read "Green Mansions" was that they expected anecdote and he gave them sculpture. The filmy, ethereal "Rima" that many people imagined, would never have been visible, as it had to be, from the inclosure railing 30 yards away—a technical difficulty one never hears mentioned. Again, "Night" and "Day" must not be considered as isolated museum pieces, but in relation to the massive building on which they are placed. They are meant to be seen not at the eye level but from below.

Another interesting matter is the characteristic rough surface of the Epstein bronzes. Epstein says, in Mr. Haskell's quotation, "No face is entirely round and smooth. The face is made up of numberless small planes and it is a study of where those planes begin and end, their direction, that makes the individual head. This is generally understood in painting . . . the rough surface breaks up the light and accentuates the characteristics, giving life to the work." Mr. Haskell pointed out that Epstein's imitators had copied this roughening technique to break up the light, with horrible results. To which Epstein replied, "That is because they make the work smooth and then roughen it afterwards as an afterthought. The texture is a definite and inseparable part of the whole; it comes from inside so to speak; it grows with the work."

The book contains many similar illustrations of Epstein's integrity in technique. It is probable that the book will fall into the hands of many who dislike his work, but at least they will have no excuse for disliking it for the wrong reasons.

V. S. P.

Rodin, by a Friend

Dialogues With Rodin, by Helen von Nostitz Hindenburg. New York: Duffield & Green. $3.75.

FROM books written by their friends we soon seem to be able to conjure a picture of artists of note. From wisps of conversation,

BARONESS HELENE VON NOSTITZ-HINDENBURG

descriptions of casual episodes, we learn something of the personal intensity of the artist, his resourcefulness, his tenacity.

Baroness Nostitz writes about her friend, Rodin, in a poetically effusive manner. She discovers in him the supreme artist at every moment, responding to nature, to people, to ancient masterpieces with vigor of imagination. She records some of his aphorisms, spoken at the table, or in travel, or while wandering in the garden. His enthusiasm for Michelangelo and Beethoven is mentioned, his indebtedness to man and nature for ideas and inspiration.

Rodin saw everything in terms of the block of stone—the growth of trees, a herd of goats, dancing peasants. His courage lead him to new paths of expression, to unexploited themes.

Once he withdrew to his studio he abondoned poesy and set himself to the rigorous tasks of measurement and calculation. Over and over he repeated, "It is not the inspiration that counts, it is the work." Certainly he overcame any awareness of effort in the final object as we see it today.

A splendid series of illustrations increases greatly the importance of this book. Sketches, aquarelles and photographs of sculptures are well selected. In addition there is a fine portrait of Rodin as a frontispiece. Some of the letters and drawings are reproduced here for the first time.

D. A.

Cosmic Loafers

The Periodicals of American Transcendentalism, by Clarence L. F. Gohdes. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. $3.50.

NEW ENGLAND transcendentalism, despite its notable influence on American letters, never produced an extensive literature of its own. All that was permanently valuable in the movement is enshrined in the works of Emerson; the lesser transcendental writers are interesting chiefly for the incidental light which they throw on the development of American thought. It is significant that whereas any well-informed person today knows something of W. H. Channing, Alcott and Margaret Fuller, a comparatively few specialists are actually acquainted with their writing. This lack of vital expression in the movement is due not so much to the brevity of its intellectual occupancy, as suggested by Mr. O. B. Frothingham, as to the failure of its adherents (Emerson partially excepted) to rise above the level of reaction from rationalistic orthodoxy to the level of a positive spiritual program.

The many and transient periodicals which came into existence as a result of the transcendental ferment constitute a particularly valuable source of enlightenment to the student of the movement. Here, if anywhere, we may perceive the transcendentalists' error in throwing out rigorous self-discipline along with formalistic tradition in favor of a variety of questionable romantic substitutes. Here we may trace the freaks and fallacies which drained off the central idealism of their faith, the by-paths and blind alleys of thought into which they crowded, the welter of Fourierism, Christian Socialism, denatured Swedenborgianism, and inchoate Unitarianism merging into a sentimentalized agnostic attitude. The periodical literature of the movement reflected every phase of the conflict of 'isms and individuals, which eventuated in the disintegration of their common transcendental ideal.

In his task of examining the rise, nature and fall of these periodicals, Mr. Gohdes shows a patient and praiseworthy erudition. He reaches no very original conclusions, but brings to light some interesting facts. Many readers will learn for the first time that transcendentalism, early transplanted to the Ohio Valley, flourished there surprisingly, as witnessed by the no means negligible Western Messenger and Cincinnati Dial. The emphasis which Mr. Gohdes places on the position in the movement of Elizabeth Peabody and the colorful Orestes Brownson is also new, though the more we realize how much the movement was colored by the personalities of its adherents, the more we are apt to forget its historical significance and see in it nothing but the philosophical chit-chat of a group of cosmic loafers.

The book is not a history of American transcendentalism, but a special study of one of its manifestations. As such, it should prove a valuable reference work to scholars. Two new but inconsiderable Emerson items are included in an appendix.

He Once Rivaled Balzac

Frédérick Soulié: Novelist and Dramatist of the Romantic Period, by Harold March. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.

IN HIS own day Soulié was always thought of in connection with Balzac and not infrequently ranked with him—sometimes above him. Today he is all but completely forgotten. One of his books has been reprinted fairly recently; Mr. March has devoted this academic monograph to him. That is the extent of his present renown. Yet he was an attractive figure, a writer of prodigious output in drama and fiction, an important person in his day.

Is the present neglect deserved? It is. Is it then worth while to make him the subject of an exhaustive study? It is. For though to our taste unreadable he is historically significant. His books illustrate and sometimes they originated tendencies in imaginative literature. He helped to introduce the historical novel, deriving from Scott, into France. The study of his technique in drama and fiction is rewarding. He could write well when he took pains and in most of his books there are brilliant episodes. He had a lightness of touch in refreshing contrast to Balzac's usual heavy-handedness. He could hit off a satiric portrait with ease and point. When once over his clumsy introductory chapters he could carry on a story with energy and dash. He contributed one or two types and several situations to the storehouse of dramatic and fictional conventions. He is of first importance in the somewhat dreary history of the development of the feuilleton—fiction published serially in the newspapers.

That fact is one clue to the problem of his faded reputation. He wrote under pressure, against time. Like many another similar writer, he often found himself in the situation of having part of a novel in print while he was still undecided as to the outcome of his plot. He was compelled to invent complications so bewildering that he himself had to refer to earlier chapters in order to disentangle later knots in the story.

The other clue to the problem is related to the first. Even when not writing against time he was impatient, never submitting his work to the "file," never dreaming of obeying the Horatian maxim against hasty publication. His facility and fecundity of invention proved no make-weight against his superficiality and essential triviality. And he lacked the saving grace of style which might have atoned for lack of profundity of thought and discernment. Balzac, too, as all his admirers admit, shows many faults of style; but, as Faguet (we believe) said of him, it is not sufficient to write badly to be a Balzac.

Dr. March's study is well accomplished. It is informative, interesting and thorough. The author has not made the mistake, to which the research student is so often liable, of overestimating the significance and importance of his subject. As much of his space is devoted to showing why Soulié is not important, judged absolutely, as to showing why he is, judged historically. His concluding words are: "He might have done great things." The admission is that he didn't. At any rate his bibliography contains 234 items, without counting unpublished works.

The Laureate's New Book

Minnie Maylow's Story and Other Tales and Scenes, by John Masefield. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $1.75.

MR. MASEFIELD, the Poet Laureate, in his new volume, reveals that the style he made peculiarly his own some 20 years ago remains today an inherent characteristic of his poetry. The style has its chief element in the deliberate development of the theory that poetry should have definite contacts with ordinary life.

Mr. Masefield first sounded this note in "The Everlasting Mercy," showing that the sordid and the ordinary could be fired with poetic inspiration. Coldly analyzed, his work may not always be great poetry; but it introduces a wholly prosaic world into the realms of poetry.

"Minnie Maylow's Story" is a collection of tales and scenes that is very reminiscent of the poet who wrote "The Everlasting Mercy," "Dauber" and "The Daffodil Fields." In such a poem as "Simkin, Tomkin and Jack" Mr. Masefield introduces a business man and stocks and shares with an ease and grace similar to that which a Keats might use in connection with Italian lovers, sunshine or the falling of leaves.

The book is a kind of modern "Canterbury Tales." Each poem is a story; and Mr. Masefield is bringing the Laureateship into a new place in literature, for it is the kind of book that parents might well read to their children by the fireside. In this regard the poet becomes a sort of twentieth century minstrel, sounding his poetic harp beside the hearth in the homes of men anywhere.

He virtually assumes this rôle in the poem which forms a prologue to the series when he sings:

I am a pilgrim come from many lands,
With stories gather'd about many fires,
Some, when the moon rose above Asian sands,
Some, when the sun set over English shires.

These poems are sheer story-telling. "Minnie Maylow's Story" itself sets the tone when it records an unending tale about countless locusts that raid a granary that can never be exhausted. There is wit here, and a fancy that is itself poetic.

As a narrator Mr. Masefield perhaps touches his best in "Young John of Chance's Stretch," in which he vivifies a phase of English life with a vigor and freshness that show the Laureateship to be in the keeping of one who understands the English poetic tradition. Similarly, in "Richard Whittington" Mr. Masefield reanimates an ancient theme with a sureness and dexterity which make it seem a novel subject.

True, there is at times a pedestrian quality about the poems, but they are always saved by some subtle essence which definitely creeps in. Moreover, the feeling is ultimately uppermost that Mr. Masefield is quite cognizant of the weaknesses that are traceable throughout the book. He seems to say, out of the printed page itself, that here he is primarily an entertainer, who has unslung his harp, struck its strings and broken into song with spontaneity and freshness.

Sun Yat Sen: Liberator of China, by Henry Bond Restarick (New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50) deals with perhaps the best known of all figures in modern China, most of whose biographies nevertheless begin with his ascendancy in Canton in the days that gave form to the revolution against the Manchus. Mr. Restarick devotes himself to Sun Yat Sen's youth as a background from which to explain the later years of the "father" of the Chinese Republic. Sun Yat Sen is presented as an idealist whose accomplishments fell short of his ideals. The author explains it thus: "Sun believed in the capacity of the Chinese for self-government and he was right in his judgment as far as their mental qualifications, their industry and their business ability are concerned, but he overlooked other necessary qualifications. He made the mistake of judging other Chinese by himself when he considered them ready for a republic. From boyhood he had associated with Chinese who had been in contact with western men and women, and he took them to represent the whole of the people of China . . . He appeared to think that the mass of people in China were as ready as his intimate friends to understand and value constitutional government."

New England Journal, by Arthur A. Shurcliff (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, $2.50) consists of minute essays or brief jottings, by a landscape architect who by nature is an observer who looks beneath the surface, catches the hidden significance in obvious circumstances, and develops it by the aid of a sensitive imagination. Develops it a little; not too much, but just enough to tempt the reader, also imaginative, into discovering further significances and analogies. Thus Mr. Shurcliff has composed some 90 notes, some of them well composed units, others merely hints. Each morsel of description or comment is labeled with the name of the New England town and the month that called it into being. Aside from the subject matter and the attitude of the writer, the most striking fact about the journal is a Biblical rhythm and dignity and the consistent use of words of Anglo-Saxon origin—words sometimes beautiful, often blunt, always highly connotative. The illustrations, which speak as clearly for New England as does the text, are by the author.

Satisfying and Abiding

A Consideration of Thackeray, by George Saintsbury. London and New York: Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d.; $3.

EDMUND GOSSE, in one of his prefaces, quoted with approval the comparison, made by Paul Desjardins, between critical biography and "la cinématographie d'une abeille dans le mystère de la mellification." This "amusing and illuminating phrase" occurs to one while reading Dr. Saintsbury's "Consideration of Thackeray," for though it is not strictly speaking a biography, but first and foremost a study of a body of literature, neither the personality nor the facts of the novelist's career are ever long out of the picture. Dr. Saintsbury, in short, is not writing "pure" criticism—a fact which only purists will regret.

The chapters of which this book consists were originally written as prefaces to the separate volumes of the "Oxford Thackeray." But they are very welcome in their present form, for, read consecutively, they constitute a complete and coherent analysis of an author whom criticism has lately rather neglected. Dr. Saintsbury is an enthusiastic, though never, it is hardly necessary to add, an indiscriminating Thackerayian, and he uncompromisingly places his hero among the very greatest of novelists.

Two major charges have been brought against Thackeray. To his contemporaries, spellbound by the exuberance of Dickens, he appeared to be a cynic. By later readers, with a taste for more rigidly intellectualized and more detached sort of fiction than he practiced, he has been found a sentimentalist. Against both these strictures Dr. Saintsbury vigorously defends him, disposing of the first, perhaps, with completer success than the second.

When, in the "Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," George Gissing coined his admirable definition of art—"an expression, satisfying and abiding, of the zest of life"—Thackeray was one of the writers to whom he applied it. Of this application Dr. Saintsbury would doubtless approve, and it might with equal justice be made to his own writings. For his criticism, at its best, is certainly both satisfying and of abiding value, and it is always an expression of the zest of life, and of literature as a manifestation of life.

Dr. Saintsbury's style has sometimes been criticized. His neologisms and foreign phrases, and the way he packs and twists his sentences, are not to every taste. Even those who do not resent, but on the other hand take pleasure in, these things, may sometimes find themselves desiring a greater lucidity, a more melodious rhythm. Yet it is difficult to see in what other way he could express the special quality of his enthusiasm, with its sound basis of knowledge. Dr. Saintsbury, who is at home in every country, reminds one less of the nicely balancing critics of the eighteenth than of the adventurous miscellanists of the seventeenth. He is more discriminating than they, but he is obviously more delighted to accept than to reject. It is impossible not to enjoy an author who enjoys himself so much and writes with such gusto. And "A Consideration of Thackeray" is one of the best books he has written, worthy to be ranked with the great "History of the French Novel."

Blossom Time

The Unfinished Symphony, a Story-Life of Franz Schubert, by David Ewen. New York: Modern Classics. $2.50.

MR. EWEN belongs to that large and growing school of biographers who are concerned more with producing cleverly written essays than works of historical accuracy. In "The Unfinished Symphony" the author has subjugated matter to style, which in this particular case means that he has built his story on his own conception of Franz Schubert's life, presenting such evidence as would seem to support it, and withholding or disregarding any that would not.

Thus in order to present a consistently pathetic figure in his hero, he has done things with which the lover of accuracy will have little sympathy. He has magnified Schubert's affair with Caroline Esterhazy into the consuming romance of his life, and dismissed, in a page or so, his earlier love for Therese Grob, who other biographers declare exercised a much greater hold on his affections. He has recounted as a fact the forlorn little interview with Beethoven (when the latter is said to have pointed out an error in the score of one of the youthful Schubert's sonatas, and Franz to have fled the house in tears) which Flower and other Schubertian scholars have proved quite definitely never took place at all. He has—presumably to strengthen the analogy between his clever title and Schubert's life — written things about the "Unfinished" Symphony which may indeed be true, but which could not possibly have been known by anyone save the composer himself.

Mr. Ewen has, of course, a perfect right to do all these things, for he has called his book a "Story-Life." Accepting "The Unfinished Symphony" in the spirit in which it seems to have been written, we find a pleasant and interesting story, skillfully presented.

A German Idyl

The Skirts of the Forest, by Violet Quirk. New York: Macmillan. $2.

VIOLET QUIRK'S subdued tale of peasant life among the south Germans pictures a mode of living which was already entering upon a transition phase in the later decades of the nineteenth century. Social demarcations among the people about whom she writes were hard and fast but apparently not irksome. "The Skirts of the Forest" portrays farmers who were landowners, poor but proud of their heritage. Servants were servants and had no thought of changing their station. Princes were unquestionably princes, too; good, bad, or indifferent, they were something to be endured without complaint. Currents of social unrest were stirring in the cities, but among the country people such currents were deflected by the unshakable conviction that what was, was inevitable.

It was only the Prussians whom some of the elders suspected—though Prussian innovations, even the railroad, seemed to have something to commend them. Certainly the farmers were getting richer and their children were being better educated under Prussian direction. Some did not hold by education, especially for girls, who would do better to stick to their knitting and needlework and the art of getting a good husband, but reading a book might not be harmful when other tasks had been finished. Girls still wore the local costume, though bodices were fastened with hooks and eyes instead of lacings. They knit their own fine white, knee-length stockings and only the most daring looked wistfully at the long black stockings of fashion.

Miss Quirk has unostentatiously conveyed all this information, and much more, by means of a simple narrative about the villagers and farmers of Zell. What story there is centers in the Zobel family: stalwart Michael, slim dark Antonia, their two girls, Bettina and Trude, sharp-tongued Uncle Jakob, who had somehow breathed the insurgent air of agnosticism and socialism, and old Anna, who had been servant to Antonia's mother and grandmother, and was mouthpiece of the ancient superstitions of the peasants.

Old Anna is both type and individual, and the most elaborately delineated of Miss Quirk's characters. But the entire book is a series of character studies, of a great variety of types, all fitted into the village picture.

As far as the Zobel family is concerned, the story ends on a somber note. Antonia is widowed, the two girls, Bettina and Trude, have married ill. The three women are settled together in the old house that Zobels have owned so many years, and with them are the two little grandsons of the house who will be young men in 1914. By her reference to 1914, Miss Quirk reminds her readers that what she has described belongs to a mode of life irrevocably past.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

British and American Women

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

MEMBERS of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors last year sent an exhibition to England by invitation of the Women's International Art Club of London. This year the compliment is returned, with 59 works—oils, water colors and prints—shown in a group in the National Association's forty-first annual exhibition at the American Fine Arts Society galleries at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

Without entering into a dubious attempt at comparing the British contributions with the American, it is perhaps fair to say that the London group as a whole exhibits the greater reserve, this effect being largely due, probably, to the sturdy survival of the water-color drawing tradition in England. For many of the pictures are of this type, exemplifying, among a scattering of oils, exemplary thought taken for accuracy of line, and the use of color often in the thinnest of washes.

Expressive Line

Accomplished drawing is at the base of the solidly related forms of many shapes and directional sweep in "Road to Calvi," by Elfrida Tharle-Hughes, in "Diana Castello," by Vera Waddington, and in "Sunlit Room," by Laura B. S. Fidler. In "Autumn Flowers," an oil by E. Beresford Ryley, there is an unusual effect of the limpness of blossoms that have been cut awhile, token of a sureness of vision that misses no characterizing droop of line, and depicts with zest the brilliancy of contrasting hues. In "Villefranche-sur-Mer," a painting by Dora Messon, a riot of detail is kept in relation by a compositional scheme of setting off the dark foreground of water and boats against the ivory-yellow band of houses in the middle distance. The multiple reflections in the water and the closely observed planes in the background give this canvas a satisfying quality of movement balanced with solidity.

Humor is the dominant note in "Seeing the Galleries," by Jane C. Diggle, with its central group of four art exhibition visitors resting drowsily on a bench, walled about with imposing pictures. "Near Dover," by Nance Pflaum, is in the best British tradition of spaciousness and repose, with a castle on a hill far off across brown fields, with a line of green trees and bit of blue distance for color accent. The sky, with its piled-up clouds, becomes the natural center of interest because of the movement and bigness of the formations. "The Rival Drakes" is a swirl of lively action, in the Homeresque vein of full-hued water color that is familiar to American gallery visitors. "The Attack," by N. Bresslern-Roth, is full of compositional interest, manifesting a command of forms and an ability to organize them into pictorial design. "The Three Friends," a portrait of a woman, a child and a dog, under a tree handled with meticulous care for decorative details, holds attention because of its blending of seeming casualness with authority.

Rosamond Niles

In the showing of works by the American painters, one may start with mention of Rosamond Niles's portrait of Miss Betsy Slaughter, with its combination of ease and dignity, a simple color scheme of garnet and pink against gray, giving the whole a setting that directs attention at once to the quietly yet fully realized head. In "Marche Champlain, Quebec" by Estelle Marion Armstrong, there is well-organized spotting of the gay flower colors. "A Daughter of Ceres," by Margaret Fitshugh Browne, attains to painterlike virtuosity with its successful combination of a figure study with still-life.

One lingers before Fern I. Coppedge's sunshiny winter scene, "Lumberville"; Mary Nicholena MacCord's carefully built-up pointillonist nocturne, "Twilight"; Christina Morton's firmly related group of high-colored figures in "Market Group, Antigua, Guatemala"; the flowing scheme and refinement of vision in "Decorative Portrait," by Virginia Keep Clark; the play of light among delicate flower forms in "Tulips," by Mrs. B. King Couper; the sympathetic picture of Indian life in "Pima Basket Makers," by Susan Ricker Knox; Olive Bigelow's dashing portrait of a Highland officer, "The Chief of Clan Furguss"; Ruth Wilcox's accomplished "Interior," with its multiple problems of reflections in a mirror; Sue May Gill's big and simplified forms in "Calla Lily"; Melita Blume's harmonies of deep madders against grays in "Early Winter"; Ethel Blanchard Collver's pictorial economy of line and form in "Rock Garden"; Alison Mason Kingsbury's handsome "Truck Garden" screen, with its use of vegetable motifs in diagonal rows.

Sculpture and Prints

The show is rich in small sculptural figures, clustered near Gertrude K. Lathrop's "Great White Heron," which was also shown at the recent Academy show, and a "Torso" by Grace H. Turnbull which manifests serene power in its diagonal thrust. Annetta J. St. Gaudens shows a humorous "Prize Bull Dog," and Suzanne Silvercruys Farnam's portrait of Princesse Josephine Charlotte of Belgium is tremulous with fragility and grace. There are upward of 170 prints and water colors in the Academy room, with many deserving detailed comment. "Cherry Blossoms," by Eloise Howard, manifests a gracious and lingering command of forms in nature that never becomes distracting by losing sight of the desired whole effect. "Three Pioneers," by Mabel Mason DeBra, glows with hues and tonalities handled in large relations.

The chief prizes were awarded as follows: The Anna Hyatt Huntington Scalpture Prize of $250 to Grace H. Turnbull's "Torso." The deForest Memorial Prize of $100 for the best work of art to Ruth Wilcox for "Interior." The Olive Noble Prize of $100 for figure composition to Louise Lyons Heustis for "Dreamers." The Nanna Matthews Bryant Sculpture Prize of $100 to Ellen Winters for "Portrait of Miss D." The Margaret Cooper Prize of $100 for portraiture to Glenn Means for "Sonny." The Eloise Egan Prize of $100 for landscape to Susette Keast for "Monastry of St. Francis of Assisi."

"Market Group—Antigua, Guatemala," by Christina Morton

The Passing Scene

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

HAVING moved from the Forty-eighth Street Theater after nearly three months of performances of "Streets of New York," the New York Repertory Company is offering at the Fulton Theater Mr. Will Cotton's light comedy, "The Bride the Sun Shines On." The company tried out this piece during its summer season in Westport, Conn. The story is so thin that it puts a too heavy burden upon the players to be both uncommonly interesting themselves and to be unusually resourceful. Miss Dorothy Gish evidently is satisfactory to the audience in a part that keeps her in the center of things, that of the flighty bride who marries to spite the bounder who comes to her wedding to play the organ, and concludes by eloping with him.

"Manhattan Parade"

At last the films have made reply to the lampooning of the talkies in "Once in a Lifetime." Warner Brothers have made in color "Manhattan Parade," a blunt satire on theatrical producing in New York as practiced by some of the newer men in the business who are without any general understanding of their job. Messrs. Joe Smith and Charles Dale carry into the picture their Potash and Perlmutter characterizations as presenters of a spectacular drama for which they have engaged an eccentric Russian as stage director. They are aghast at his requisitions for cast and settings, and finally he demands that all the orchestra seats must be removed to accommodate his mob scenes. Miss Winnie Lightner, Mr. Charles Butterworth, and Mr. Luis Alberni fulfill the demands of a steadily obvious scheme of amusement.

"Delicious"

Another Fox film romance, "Delicious," has come to the screen with the accepted pattern of scenes for a popular Gaynor-Farrell picture. This time Miss Gaynor is garbed as a Scottish immigrant girl who enters the United States despite the refusal of her Idaho uncle to guarantee that she will not become a public charge. Concealing herself in a horse van on board ship, she is delivered to the suburban home of a young millionaire. To postpone the expected end, the girl gets into a jam with the immigration authorities after she gets a job in a night club, and the young millionaire is engaged to someone else. There are scenes of pathetic sweetness and suspense, a fanciful vision depicting the immigrant girl's notion of what New York will be like, and a Gershwin tune or two.

Miss Georgia O'Keefe

At *An American Place*, 509 Madison Avenue, Mr. Alfred Steiglitz is showing new paintings by Miss Georgia O'Keefe. He is providing no catalogues for the exhibition. Mr. Steiglitz forswore catalogues last year when the printer made "Colored Dogs" out of "Colored D'w'gs" (meaning drawings) in the descriptive leaflet for Mr. Arthur Dove's exhibition. Miss O'Keefe shows several of her flower studies, particularly a composition based upon parts of two magnified calla lily blossoms, with the petals becoming like stately draperies, and the gradations of tone so delicately indicated that the tonalities blend liquidly. One painting, all in tones of white, takes one as it were into the heart of a vast-spreading flower. A greatly magnified coxcomb blossom is all magenta flutings rising out of a fan of bronze-green which in turn evolves from spirals of purple.

The Hills of Rhythm

Landscapes in prismatic colors and in tones of a single color form a large part of the showing. In one of these there is endless rhythmic interest, with the lobes and ribs of a rocky hill rising out of a base of vivid greenery. Above the first ridge is a strata of salmon pink, then olive green and then pale lavender. Next the ascending rhythms turn dark gray, blue-black, dark blue and finally navy blue, flecked with a patch of snow, against a greenish sky. Always the shapes turn upon, attract and repel each other, as they whirl or dart inward and upward. Miss O'Keefe's luminous color is so vibrant that the paint at times seems to become interchangeable with light.

Sophocles' "Electra"

Strengthening the cast of the coming revival of Sophocles's tragedy, "Electra," with Miss Blanche Yurka in the title rôle at the Selwyn Theater beginning Jan. 8, Miss Alma Kruger has been chosen for the part of the leader of the chorus, with Miss Anna Duncan in charge of the choreographic features. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who has played Electra on several occasions, is to be the Clytæmnestra of this revival. Mr. Robert Henderson is managing the presentation. E. C. S.

French Art in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AMERICA'S contribution to the exhibition of French art, opening at Burlington House on Jan. 4, is likely to be second in importance only to that of France itself. By the courtesy of the committee, The Christian Science Monitor is able to give below an almost complete list of the important pictures which American collectors are lending to this London exhibition. In this list are given in their order the name of the artist, title of picture, and name of lender, in an approximate chronological order.

Fourteenth Century — Unknown master, "Annunciation," Arthur Sachs, New York; Maitre de Moulins, "Annunciation," Martin A. Ryerson, Chicago; Simon Marmion, "St. George and Castle of Tarascon," Otto H. Kahn, New York.

Fifteenth Century—Jean Bellegambe, "Conversion of St. Paul," Kleinberger, New York; Jean Clouet, "Charlotte of France," Mr. Max Epstein, Baltimore; Jean Clouet, "Portrait of a Man," Toledo Museum.

Eighteenth Century — Fragonard, "Le Billet Doux," Mr. Julius Bache, New York; Greuze, "Portrait of a Man," Mr. M. Blum, New York.

Nineteenth Century—Bastien Lepage, Portrait of Sarah Bernhardt, Mr. W. Blumenthal, New York; Daumier, "The Mountebanks' Supper," Mr. Arthur Sachs, New York; Daumier, "Man Lying Down," Mr. Arthur Sachs, New York; Degas, "Interior"; Degas, "Mlle. Fiocre," Brooklyn Museum; Gauguin, "Ia Orana Maria," Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, New York; Manet, "The Soap Bubbles," Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, New York; Manet, "The Good Book," Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, New York; Manet, "The Plum," Mr. Arthur Sachs, New York; Manet, "The Port of Boulogne," Mr. Tyson, Philadelphia; Millet, "The Man with the Hoe," Mrs. William Crocker, San Francisco; Th. Rousseau, "Evening or The Cure," Mr. Secor, Toledo, Ohio.

From the Louvre

After some uncertainty as to whether the French Government would permit pictures from the Louvre to be sent to London, it is now officially announced that the authorities are lending 30 pictures from the Louvre to the Burlington House exhibition. These are:

Girard D'Orleans (c. 1300-1361), Portrait of Jean Le Bon; Fouquet (1415-82), Portrait of Charles VII; Clouet, "François I," "Elizabeth of Austria" and "Pierre Quthe"; Jean Cousin (1490-1560), "Eva Prima Pandora"; Poussin, "The Inspiration of the Poet" (his largest painting in the Louvre) and "Portrait of the Artist's Son"; Le Nain, "La Famille de Paysans"; Le Sueur, "Les Muses"; Rigaud, Portrait of Bossuet; Fragonard, "The Bathers"; Boucher, "Venus chez Vulcan"; Watteau, "Gilles" (the famous Pierrot picture which is his largest standing figure), "L'Indifferent" and "La Finette"; Largilliere, La Famille; Prud'hon, "L'enlèvement de Psyché"; David, "M. et Mme. Seriziat"; Gros, "Gen. Comte Fournier Sarlovèze"; Delacroix, "Algerian Women," "The Battle of Poitiers," "Hamlet" and Portrait of Chopin; Gericault, "Le Derby d'Epsom"; Ingres, "La Source"; Corot, "Souvenir de Mortefontaine" and "Le Beffroi de Doual"; Millet, "Printemps"; Th. Rousseau, "Le Marais des Landes"; Courbet, "La Remise aux Chevreuils."

Historical Objects

In addition to these pictures there are being lent from the Louvre to the London exhibition a number of objects of the highest artistic and historical interest. Among these will be the fourteenth century scepter, originally belonging to the Emperor Charles V, used at the coronation of the Kings of France, and the twelfth century gold sword, "Main de Justice," and spurs.

The total number of pictures coming from French museums and private collections is now said to be 330, and to this total must be added 250 drawings, about 30 pieces of sculpture, some 80 objets d'art and some exceedingly rare tapestries.

Among the other art treasures from all parts of Europe unique features are the group of six Chardins from the collection of Baron Henri de Rothschild and some other exquisite Chardins from the Stockholm Museum.

Equally worthy of consideration is the array of notable works from British private collections. These include a magnificent group of Claudes, "Morning" and "Evening," lent by the Duke of Westminster; "The Decline of the Roman Empire" from the Earl of Radnor, and a "Rural Scene" from the Marchioness of Cholmondeley. The Duke of Devonshire is lending Poussin's "Shepherds in Arcady"; Earl Spencer, Watteau's "Man Playing a Hurdy-gurdy"; Sir Herbert Cook, Clouet's "Lady in a Bath" and Poussin's "Rape of the Sabines"; Sir Philip Sassoon, David's "Portrait of a Young Lady" and a Conversation Piece by De Troy, and Lord Aldenham, "The Little Singers," by Antoine Le Nain.

Modern paintings of high importance from the Samuel Courtauld Collection are Cézanne's "Card Players," "Mont Ste. Victoire" and "View of the Lake of Annecy," Daumier's "Don Quixote," Cauguin's "Nevermore" and "Te Revisa," Manet's "Folies Bergère," "Rue de Berlin" and "Argenteuil," Renoir's "Theater Box," "Spring" and "The Boating Party," and important examples of Seurat and Toulouse-Lautrec.

British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—This year London is seeing a novelty in the way of Christmas plays. The Royalty Theater offers an entertainment which includes all sorts of exciting adventures with bears, pirates, clowns and fairies, and is by Master Harry Buffkins, aged 6, and his mother, Erica Fay.

The newest film studio floor in Britain has just been completed by British and Dominions at Elstree in 47 days.

A nice problem has been raised by the exhibition of a news reel film in London, showing Chinese refugees fleeing from the Japanese, "despite the fact" ran the commentary, "that Japan's coming represents the greatest influence for law and order that this part of the world has yet known." The news film is one of the most valuable manifestations of the modern cinema, and many feel that its usefulness will be greatly impaired if it is allowed to become the vehicle of partisan opinion.

The Ministry of Labor is said to be tightening up the regulations governing the appearance of foreign players in England. The Variety Artistes Association has declared for a policy of "sane internationalism" in these matters. Had the London theatergoing public during 1931 been compelled to "Buy British" only it would have lost many delightful things—"White Horse Inn," "Elizabeth of England," Mr. Richard Tauber in "Land of Smiles," and a large number of excellent vaudeville turns.

Theatrical producers often find their plans upset by the fact that they are unable to obtain a suitable theater when they want it. This difficulty is not likely to arise for Mr. C. B. Cochran, however. Mr. Cochran, by arrangement with Associated Theater Properties Ltd., has been given the right at any time to stage productions in the Adelphi, His Majesty's, Apollo, Lyric, Shaftesbury, Cambridge, St. James's or Gaiety Theaters. As a result of this agreement "Grand Hotel" is being moved from the Adelphi to make way for "Helen!" which Prof. Max Reinhardt is directing for Mr. Cochran.

'Flat to Let'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Flat to Let," a light comedy by Mr. Arthur Macrae, beginning Dec. 1, 1931, at the Criterion Theater. The cast:

Mrs. Coney ..... Lilian Braithwaite
Carol ..... Ann Todd
Tony ..... Reginald Gardiner
Minna ..... Molly Lumley
Susan ..... Eileen Peel
Lord Java ..... Athole Stewart
Alan Plowman ..... Frank Allenby

"Flat to Let" is Tchekov with a difference of mood. Mrs. Coney, Lord Java and the rest who make up Mr. Macrae's cast are every bit as inconsequential, as indifferent to logic and as futile as the characters of the Russian dramatist. If they can think of an amusing thing to say (and they do this pretty often) they immediately say it, not caring a rap whether it has anything to do with whatever conversation happens to be in progress at the moment.

Trifles are their serious business. Pawning watches to buy bouquets, wondering whether cook has designs on the bathroom soap—these are the problems that absorb all their intellectual powers, and extend them to their utmost limits. But Mr. Macrae sees in all this nothing to provoke the famous Tchekovian gloom. It does not portend for him the fall of an order, nor the collapse of society. On the contrary, it strikes him as being a tremendous lark. One can hear the roll of the tumbrils all through "The Cherry Orchard"; but when Mrs. Coney says she hopes that that revolutionary vehicle will never come for a daughter of hers, it is only a joke.

"Flat To Let," then, is a farce. The particular thing it sets out to do, it accomplishes fully. For it makes the audience laugh abundantly. It has little or no story. On the same July day Lord Java, a diplomatist cousin, and a revue-song writer called on Mrs. Coney and her daughter in their flat in Westminster. Lord Java marries Mrs. Coney, the diplomatist cousin marries the daughter, and the revue-song writer is left at the post—that is all that happens throughout the three acts. But this slender theme is embroidered with sparkling dialogue, which an accomplished cast exploits to the full. The fun rarely flags—never while Miss Lilian Braithwaite is on the stage. And since she is on the stage most of the time, "Flat To Let" may quite reasonably be a success.

Jan Sluyters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—In the beginning of his career, Jan Sluyters's pictures were all but systematically refused by the exhibition juries, Alderman Boekman reminded his hearers at the opening of an exhibition, in the Communal Museum at Amsterdam, of nearly 200 paintings and drawings of Jan Sluyters. Many an artist, Alderman Boekman said, will have no difficulty in his fiftieth year in bringing together a collection of his works of the same size, but few of them will be able, as Jan Sluyters has done, to show such a large percentage of works of first-rate value.

Seven large rooms have been filled; the exhibition is a comprehensive review of his work and enables one to follow his evolution, which includes a period of cubistic productions. It did not last longer than a couple of years. By far the major part of the exhibition shows Jan Sluyters the colorist, a strong realist with great power of expression.

Jan Sluyters, who was an early modernist among Dutch artists, started painting about the year 1905. One of his earliest portraits, that of a Venetian girl, is shown at this exhibition. Then followed his Parisian period, represented, among others, by a small luminist picture which strikes a finer note than the majority of its more conspicuous companions.

'The White Guards'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON

AT THE Kingsway Theater beginning Dec. 5, 1931, the Moscow Arts Theater (Prague Group) in "The White Guards," by M. Boulgakoff. The cast:

Col. Alexis Tourbine ..... M. Karakache
Nicholas Tourbine ..... A. Bogdanoff
Col. Talberg ..... A. Naletoff
Helen ..... V. Gretch
Lieut. Shervinsky ..... G. Svoboda
Capt. Myshlaevsky ..... P. Pavloff
Capt. Stoudzinsky ..... A. Zaiarny
Larionsik ..... B. Alekine
The Hetman of the Ukraine ..... A. Naletoff
His Servant ..... A. Pavlenko
General von Schrat ..... B. Espe
Major von Dust ..... B. Alekine
Maxim ..... T. Stefanovitch

One sometimes doubts whether dramatists ever read the papers. Few of them, at any rate, appear to have heard of the Russian Revolution. With the single exception of a play dealing with what might be supposed to happen in England if it went Communist, which was put on in London recently (a piece in which the authors showed themselves about as much at home with their subject as a musical comedy star would be in a professorship of mathematics), the Bolshevist Revolution has been disregarded on the British stage. Yet this revolution, however one looks at it, is one of the two most exciting and significant events in the history of modern Europe, full of rich dramatic possibilities.

The Prague Group of the Moscow Arts Theater, however, is fully aware that there is such a thing as a revolution in Russia, for it was in consequence of this revolution that they had to leave the country. In "The White Guards" they have brought a bit of the revolution with them.

As might be expected, this play engages one's sympathies for the old régime. Yet it shows so little bitterness against Bolshevism that it managed to get 325 performances in Moscow before the Soviet authorities decided that it ought be forbidden. Whether this indicates that Bolshevist censorship is less strict or that Bolshevist efficiency is less marked than is generally supposed, the Prague players do not say. The action of the piece takes place in 1918, in the Ukraine, where a group of former Tsarist officers unavailingly join the German forces in an attempt to hold up the Bolshevist advance. The play ends on a note of defiant hope. As the Bolshevist army enters Kiev, Nicholas, a cadet, shouts his conviction that the Tsarist defeat is only transitory.

Expressive as the gestures of this Russian company are, enjoyment and understanding of the play are greatly handicapped for an English audience by the incomprehensibility of the language. Nevertheless one can easily appreciate enough to see that, if one could follow the action in all its light and shade and detail, these players have something notable to offer. M. Pavloff in particular would appear to be a very amusing comedian in a bluff and hearty sort of way.

Even as it was, some of the scenes were effective enough to break down the barrier of language. When Colonel Talberg, for example, deserted his family for Berlin on the approach of the Bolsheviki, his embarrassed air, his inability to look his friends in the face as he bade them good-by, made the shame and dishonor of the flight perfectly clear without any help from the dialogue. Moreover, Nicholas's tendency to break into song at frequent intervals was very pleasurable. H. H.

Turkey's First Talkie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMBOUL—The first Turkish talkie, "In the Streets of Istanbul," has just been released. At the same time, the quota of imported films for December has been reduced to 284 kilograms.

This means that only nine talkies a month may be brought in from abroad, whereas there is need for 32, if all the cinemas are to be kept fully provided with material.

Amusements

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Metropolitan on the Air

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK

ELECTRICAL engineers, on Dec. 25, threw open a door for Giulio Gatti-Casazza, managing director of the Metropolitan Opera Company; and he, standing, if I may say so, and looking forth, caught a glimpse of a public the size of a fair fraction of the world. They disclosed to his astonished vision, at the Christmas matinée, a house larger by thousands—estimate for yourself the number—than any he ever provided with a show before. They opened, I repeat, a door for Mr. Gatti-Casazza when they put his special performance of a piece by Humperdinck on the air. Ponder well, too, that he is the sort of manager that feels constrained to inspect his following from time to time and to observe its demeanor, in order the more safely and effectually to regulate his artistic policies. Wherefore I say that a door from which he can survey his audience is a thing his temperament constantly and exigently demands.

Were you to picture Mr. Gatti-Casazza truly to the life, you could do no better than to pose him in a doorway. To sketch him in casual mood, set the door barely ajar, displaying but an eye and a coat-button of him; or again, to portray him in a moment of high curiosity, fling the door wide on its hinges and reveal your subject's complete face and form. Paint the man not, however, nor draw him as indefinitely gazing outward and as making a prolonged study of what meets his sight. Rather, try to produce with your brush or pencil a countenance quickly glancing at us and a figure only for an instant resting at the sill.

Now the door that Mr. Gatti-Casazza views the opera situation from may be imaginary, like the one the electricians unlatched for him on the afternoon of his presenting "Hänsel and Gretel"; or it may be an actual one of wooded rails, styles and panels, like that in the Metropolitan Opera House communicating with a passage or corridor in the neighborhood of his office, and opening into the place where representatives of the press assemble. For to speak of newspaper reviewers and magazine essayists who discuss music is, if we stop to think, only another way of referring to the musical commonwealth as a whole and to the people, therefore, for whose benefit Mr. Gatti-Casazza administers his institution.

In the Press Room

Were you or I to look through that door, we should note half a dozen men with their hats on and three or four women with their gloves off acting as informally as persons in a railroad station, some talking together, others saying nothing, though all of them listening, should William Guard, the press director of the company, chance to make a comment or an announcement from behind his desk. But let Mr. Gatti-Casazza look in, and look in he regularly does before the afternoon or the evening is over, you know he comprehends all that the hatted heads are cogitating and all that the ungloved hands, as soon as they can lay hold of a quill, are going to write. He can tell from the bearing and behavior of the writers just how the opera stands with clients and supporters. Nor will he remain there more than a few seconds, whether the door gives him a mere aperture or the full space of its frame for considering the scene. Yet he will know, from the way a hat is slanted or a glove is held, exactly how the town regards the Metropolitan.

That door swings into the room, and to the right; and when open, its edge is toward Mr. Guard and his callers. For my part, I never realized what a place the door holds in my imagination until the other day, when I observed that its lock had been removed from its mortise. Now I know of nothing about a building that can lend a notion of breakdown and decay like a door despoiled of its lock. "Have the Metropolitan people," thought I, "already begun to abandon the structure in which they have made so much American musical history? Is this famous old theater, even before moving time has come, in process of demolition?"

No, of course not. The locksmith probably has the plates and catch and bolt on his bench and is fitting a new spring or filing a new key.

There is Mr. Gatti-Casazza now! What! Deigns he not to look in, having enjoyed the broader prospect of the radio door?

He did look, I am sure, though with almost cameralike instantaneousness. For I remember seeing plainly both his eyes and being aware of a contented and gratified expression.

Myrna Sharlow

Speaking of what the Metropolitan has written in the record of American achievement, I am prompted to comment on Myrna Sharlow, who appeared in the second piece, "Pagliacci," of the holiday bill, and on Rosa Ponselle, who asserted herself to fresh success in "Norma," at a one-hundredth anniversary presentation of the work on the afternoon of Dec. 26. As for Miss Sharlow, she is about as un-Italian as she can be, though she has lived and studied much in Italy. She scarcely fits into a stage picture with a tenor like Martinelli and a baritone like de Luca, take these two in their native national character. At the same time, she stands perfectly in place with them or any other artists, when everybody is regarded from a cosmopolitan viewpoint. Miss Sharlow began her career as a light soprano and after a while worked her voice over into another classification—dramatic, perhaps you would say. She has managed well, I think, to broaden the higher reaches of her voice, but I am not so sure of the lower. Singers frequently dislike to remain what their original teachers made them. They want to sing everything. Enrico Caruso was that way.

To the large vote of approval for Miss Ponselle I should like to add my ballot, not so much because I account her worthy to be named with the distinguished Metropolitan women of other days, as because she has made me aware, as no musical historian, or for that matter as no other singer, hitherto has, of the greatness of Bellini as composer. For a long time I have believed the soprano scene of Gluck's "Alceste" to be the noblest example of the aria form in the whole range of opera of the strictly classical school. More than that, I have sought in vain for an aria that I would willingly rank near it for dignity and for profound feeling. Operas of the romantic stripe I am leaving out—"Don Juan" and "Fidelio." But as a classic partisan I will grant Bellini's soprano scene in "Norma" second place to Gluck's in "Alceste"; persuaded, yes, compelled, to do so from the power of Miss Ponselle's interpretation.

New Italian Works Heard

By MARIO LABROCA

Rome

THE two concerts with which the Augusteo opened its season were of considerable interest, for not only were they conducted with great skill by Mr. Bernardino Molinari, but they presented three new works of importance—the "Metamorfoseon" by Respighi, the Introduction to "Agamemnon" by Pizzetti and the "Symphony of Psalms" by Stravinsky.

The "Metamorfoseon" of Respighi is a theme with variations. The theme is broad and solemn and the orchestration is severe. Here we have orchestration that avoids all use of color and all effects which lie outside the bare outline. We are faced with an elimination of all sonorities and timbres which are not subordinate to the exigencies of construction, harmony and counterpoint. One cannot say that the work, which has strong individual elements, is actually derived, but the orchestration of "Metamorfoseon" adheres, in a certain sense, to the serious and grand style which characterized late Romanticism, though naturally the score shows a greater knowledge, is more complete and logical and more under the control of a musical intellect.

It is the intellect which controls the beginning of the variations. When the theme has been attenuated to the furthest possible limits and all the substance seems to be abstracted, then one is suddenly overwhelmed by an oncoming wave of music. Every section indicates some particularity of the theme, either a melodic line, the harmony or the rhythm; while some include a fraction of all three elements. Of the 12 the best variation seems to be the seventh, in which harp, cello, violin, viola, bassoon, horn, flute, clarinet and oboe each develop a cadenza. We must not, however, look upon this variation as merely an ingenious example of what instruments are capable of, because these cadenzas have a definite logic and unity.

The whole composition, in spite of the lack of the lively colors which Respighi has accustomed us to expect, has nobility and fine feeling. And though the finale is of a grandiose style which, to me, does not seem convincing, one must recognize the fact that a work of this genre could only end with all the available power of a full orchestra.

Pizzetti

In order to understand the character of Pizzetti's new composition we must consider its original purpose, that of an accompaniment to the representation of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus in the Greek theater of Syracuse; its magnitude, its unfoldment during a series of episodes and its melodic modes, all subservient to the tragedy. The work is essentially of the theater. The music is more influenced by, than evocative of, the atmosphere of the stage, but it shows, at times, sufficient power and character to stamp itself as a genuine piece of invention.

The composition, written in "the grand style," has three movements which are well defined and clear in content and construction. The opening is solemn; the strident tones of the horn with which the composition starts and the following theme, punctuated by triplets, have the quality of religious drama. The second part is emotional in character, although based on a dance measure; this movement also is conceived and developed with a sense of the tragic, evinced by the continual displacement of chords and by the character of the themes which have, more especially, some rhythmical importance. The third and last part harks back to the introduction, to the slow tempi, to themes that move along chromatic lines of an oriental flavor of which the chorus is the interpreter.

Though the composition gives clear proof of Pizzetti's workmanship, I do not think it is one of the best of the Maestro of Parma. The expressions characteristic of Pizzetti appear, at times, more like a mannerism than the outcome of a natural spontaneity; the melodic ideas do not always stand out in strong relief; here, too, there are vast horizons, but they are often gray and opaque, with little light. The construction is rambling, repeating rather than developing that which has already been said, and the whole movement of the work gives a sense of lassitude. Even the middle section, which is, theoretically, the most vital, seems to be prompted chiefly by the verbose. The rhythm appears to be of more importance than the themes, but this, too, lacks the force and energy necessary to evoke the atmosphere of tragedy. The best part, in which we find the Pizzetti we love, is the last; here the thematic material stands out well defined; spontaneity and emotion are heightened with great effect.

It must be understood that these observations are relative only to the work and individuality of Pizzetti himself, and that this composition, though it may not meet with one's whole approval, is certainly on a high level and can take its place among the finest productions of our time. The use of the chorus, treated on simple and sober lines, is excellent.

Stravinsky

The "Symphony of Psalms" belongs to the neo-classical works of Stravinsky. Logical and compact in substance, pure in outline, free of all embellishments and reduced to the utterly indispensable, this work is decidedly classical—but, classical in the Stravinsky sense—especially the first movement, where the horn is supported by a closely-knit counterpoint and, also, nearly the whole of the third movement, in which incisive rhythms and clear-cut expressions reappear. The second movement is too cold and designedly bare, and though there are things which attract through the very force of their expression, it cannot be considered as being on the same level as the other two.

Boston Symphony

As a New Year gift, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky bestowed upon the patrons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra the first performance in the United States of Igor Stravinsky's Concerto in D, for violin and orchestra. The soloist was, necessarily, Mr. Samuel Dushkin, who, it is reported, has bought the exclusive right to play this solo part for a considerable period. It is doubtful if Mr. Dushkin will be obliged to resort to the courts to defend his right against infringement. Surely there are few violin concertos less rewarding to the soloist. What interest the score holds lies largely in the technical aspect of its texture.

As was recorded in these columns after the first (Berlin) performance of the concerto, it consists of four movements, a Toccata, two Arias and a Capriccio. The Toccata and the first Aria are rhythmically complex and harmonically ungracious, and their melodic substance is scant and commonplace. The second Aria, taking on the manner of a "slow" movement, makes more apparent the composer's melodic barrenness. The Capriccio, by reverting to a Petrushka-like playfulness, captured the fancy of the Boston audience—which had seemed bewildered by the earlier movements—to the extent that the work as a whole may be said to have had a popular success. But was it kind of Dr. Koussevitzky to follow it with the "Petrushka" Suite?

The Concerto made history in another way. For in the midst of "Aria I," the Boston Symphony Orchestra was halted by its conductor during a subscription concert in Symphony Hall—probably for the first time since those prehistoric days when the Friday afternoon concerts were called "public rehearsals." The halt was made at the behest of the soloist, playing was immediately resumed a few measures back, and all went well thereafter. Where the fault was we cannot say, but presumably Mr. Dushkin felt that the rhythmic background was not being correctly sketched in by the orchestra. Certainly the accompaniment sounded even more difficult of performance than the solo part, which by the way was played in masterly fashion.

Obviously, the performance of this work must cost everybody who takes part in it a great deal of labor. It is not certain that this labor is justified by the result. No one can question Stravinsky's mastery of the orchestra, or of the technique of composing. But are his great gifts always employed in the service of an irresistible inspiration? We should not like to call Stravinsky merely a great musical illustrator. But one cannot avoid observing that his best music has been designed to accompany stage spectacles, like "Petrushka" and the "Sacre," or to illustrate a text, as in the "Œdipus Rex" and the "Symphonie de Psaumes." He likes to declare himself a classicist, but his classicism is theoretical.

The concert was opened with a highly dramatic proclamation of D'Indy's very effective if not entirely original Symphony in B flat.

L. A. S.

Hindemith's New Oratorio

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

OF ALL the forms of musical composition there was only one that, until recently, Paul Hindemith had not employed; namely, oratorio; nor in Germany have others attempted to use this large-scale form of composition for chorus, solo voices and orchestra, with the methods and subject matter of the "new style." The task is certainly a difficult and hazardous one; for it is in the domain of oratorio that the great German masters of music—beginning with Bach and Handel, then Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven down to Mendelssohn and Brahms—have formed a tradition which imposes a duty, if not a burden on every composer of our day.

PAUL HINDEMITH

Paul Hindemith's oratorio, "Das Unaufhörliche" ("The Ceaseless Flow"), lately presented under the direction of Otto Klemperer, is more general than religious in character. It is based on a poem by Gottfried Benn which is permeated by a genuine feeling for the problems of human life, though this feeling is not always very convincingly expressed. The style has great poetic beauty but does not appear to be adequate to the thought which it should serve. At times Benn formulates his ideas in a very obscure fashion. Many passages impress one with their struggle for clarity, and even by their vitality, but the whole lacks constructive power. His verses show an indefinite longing for simplicity and unity, yet the question postulated by the poet remains unanswered; the issue is evaded.

A Technical Masterpiece

Paul Hindemith's score corresponds, in the whole, to the libretto. Here too we find wonderful passages, strong in feeling and form, but there is no synthesis of his powers of invention. Besides a normally full orchestra and the organ, the work demands a mixed choir, a chorus of boys voices and four soloists. With this apparatus Hindemith builds up a score which, from the point of view of craftsmanship and technique, may be called a veritable masterpiece. Whoever knows how to appreciate the strict laws to which Hindemith here conforms will stand in admiration before the ingenious polyphony of these choruses, which show an astounding knowledge of counterpoint.

In the best parts of the work text and music coincide completely. But that is by no means always the case; the music often flows along with little reference to the libretto and becomes so independent that the sense and meaning of the words are almost lost. There are dull barren patches where the music seems to move chiefly by its own momentum—like an avalanche impelled by its own weight—a process that is more mechanical and technical than imaginative or intellectual. But whenever Hindemith is strongly affected by the poem he is successful, particularly in some of the solos and ensembles. We are dealing with an uneven but highly sincere work which, as an authentic expression of certain musical ideals of our time, may be of value to later generations.

Paris Symphony Orchestra

For the first time since the war an important French orchestra has given a concert in Berlin. This was the "Orchestre Symphonique de Paris," conducted by Pierre Monteux. In a program devoted to French works the orchestra, which has been in existence only a few years, showed itself to be extraordinarily well disciplined. The tone it produces is of extreme homogeneity and particularly beautiful in some of the individual groups, such as the wood wind and horns. Pierre Monteux can claim the distinction of being an exceptional orchestral disciplinarian, for his players follow his slightest hint.

The exacting program included three names illustrious in French music—Berlioz, Debussy and Ravel. The chief piece was Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" which Monteux conducted with exemplary phrasing and brilliant gradations. He achieved a great success with Debussy's "La Mer," in which he brought out all the atmospheric charm of tone and the maturity and beauty—it was a performance of overwhelming grandeur. Then the three "Nocturnes" by Debussy which were beautiful in their dynamic and tonal developments, enchanting in the glow of shimmering colors and lights. One word of admiration for the soloist of the evening, Eduard Erdmann, who played the B flat major Piano Concerto by Beethoven with fine musicianship and phenomenal skill.

A New Tendency in the English Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ONE answer of the theater to the threat of the talkies appears to be to take a leaf out of the book of the swift-moving screen play. This tendency is noticeable in at least three plays now running in London. The theater is evidently not satisfied that living actors have really such a great advantage, especially from the more distant seats, over the satisfyingly big effigies thrown by the "close-up." The stage has therefore decided to let people think they are in a cinema every now and then, enjoying the swifter-moving scene that livens up the eye.

For instance, in "Grand Hotel"—which has little to recommend it apart from technical merits—there is a scene lasting about 30 seconds and representing the outside of the hotel. Everything is elaborately built, with doorways and many windows, and a huge electric sign reads "Grand Hotel." The whole purpose of the scene is simply to afford a man an opportunity of climbing to a window and disappearing into the room. The next scene, which follows immediately (proving the stage carpenter to be almost as quick as the flick of the screen), shows the interior of the room and the man climbing in. This extra scene-peep, while adroit in management, struck one as unnecessary to the theater but necessary to the cinema. Its inclusion in the theater spoke more of an attempt to seek adventitious popularity than to serve any real purpose of the play.

"The Good Companions"

The dramatization of the novel "The Good Companions" demands a scenario as elastic as the equipment of the theater will allow. The running sequence of scenes represents, roughly, the novel squeezed down behind the footlights and run off before the audience like a sort of cinema reel. A book or novel given a stage "viewing" in this way corresponds to a stage play put bodily in front of the microphone and broadcast. In either case the purpose is to afford an opportunity of seeing an established favorite in another sphere of action; and the particular art of each medium takes second place to convenience.

No doubt "The Good Companions" draws a big audience from those who like the book and from those who like the cinema. A good example of chnema occurs when a group of the companions moves across a black cloth showing a railway subway, and immediately afterward, the scene having changed, appears in the station itself. The final scene which brings down the curtain is all for the purpose of watching a man walk up the gangway of an elaborately prepared ship; and this occupies but 30 seconds.

The Drury Lane spectacle play "Cavalcade" follows very much the idea of what is expected of the "Lane" with its revolving stage and past traditions. Big and elaborate scenes are set and crowds move about in them shouting or in dumb show as the case happens to be. There is little or no dialogue in them, although plenty of short scenes exist to provide linking material of more particular dramatic interest.

"Cavalcade"

The interest of "Cavalcade" from the point of view of this article is its similarity to the technique of a radio play. For the radio borrowed its methods mainly from the cinema, though the limitations of the former have usually accounted for the existence of some prominent characters, easily recognizable by voice, whose function is to link up and embellish here and there the bigger scenes whose full meaning might be slightly obscure without a little explanatory reference. "Cavalcade" is just such a show as one hears over the radio, with visual effects taking the place largely of noise effects. The theme, too, follows the texture of a radio feature play, in this case being a panoramic survey of Britain's patriotism from the time of the Boer War.

The simultaneous fading in and out of voices and noises to give an impressionistic effect by wireless is copied cleverly by Mr. Noel Coward at Drury Lane. At varying heights against a black background, several little tableaux are set, to be illuminated by spotlights in quick succession as a running commentary on remarks made by individuals at the front of the stage.

Opera in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Two first performances of the season were included in the Chicago Civic Opera activities during the week of Dec. 21. Halévy's "La Juive" (Dec. 22) brought forward Mme. Raisa, who had not appeared with the company for many months. That artist's presentation of Rachael evoked great applause from her listeners and the characterization well deserved acclaim. From the vocal standpoint, too, Mme. Raisa was more satisfactory than she had been last winter. Her tendency to faulty intonation has apparently been remedied and, while her quality of tone was often hard during the negotiation of Halévy's passages, there were moments in which the singer was able to recall the brilliant accomplishments of earlier years. Charles Marshall was admirable in his portrayal of Eleazar, a part which, perhaps, is the most effective in his repertoire, and Miss Leola Turner was pleasing, if not extraordinarily brilliant, in the music of Eudoxia. So far as mere vocalism was concerned the most telling achievement was brought about by Chase Baromeo, who made the music of Cardinal di Brogny a pleasure to the ear. It is greatly to the credit of Mr. Baromeo that even the long and ordinarily tedious aria in the opening act was made tolerable by reason of its interpreter's skill. Theodore Ritch—the Prince Leopold of the cast—showed quite remarkable improvement as a singer, but he was plainly embarrassed by the histrionic exactions of "La Juive."

"The Barber of Seville" (Dec. 24) gave opportunities to some new exponents of its characters. Mr. Vanni-Marcoux made a beguiling impression as the music-master, and a newcomer — Victor Damiani — sang and acted with engaging ability in the part of Figaro. The elegant and polished vocalization of Tito Schipa was charming in the music of Almaviva and Miss Salvi was picturesque as Rosina. She sang well, too, but enjoyment of the artist's somewhat pinched quality of tone is, probably, a matter of individual taste. Salvatore Baccaloni, elected to interpret Don Bartolo, sang his part with excellent skill and understanding. It is a difficult part, for it exacts humor as well as vocal artistry. It did not seem, however, that as a buffo Mr. Baccaloni was to the manner born.

A new tenor—Attilio Baggiore—was given a guest appearance at a performance of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Dec. 26). The management must have been surprised at the result of its enterprise, for Mr. Baggiore not only found himself confronted by one of the largest audiences of the season, but he brought the house down as well as out. Not even Mr. Schipa or the admirable Lucien Muratore, of bygone days, received as much shouting and clapping from their listeners as did Mr. Baggiore from his when the curtain fell upon his exercises in the music of Edgar of Ravenswood. And the tenor, whose voice is sweet, even if it is not extraordinarily large, squeezed the last drop of histrionic juice from a melodramatic rôle. Mr. Witherspoon might do worse than consider so exciting—and excitable—a vocalist for his permanent staff of "stars."

F. B.

'The Imprudent Rustic'

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

AT THE Opéra there has just been presented a ballet by Mme. Catulle Mendès and M. Henry Jacques, set to music by the young composer, Maurice Fourret, the author of "La Belle de Haguenau," the production of which at the Opéra-Comique was recently noticed.

This ballet, entitled "The Imprudent Rustic," which is not different from the innumerable divertissements that have formed a part of the repertory of the Opéra for several centuries, shows in a rather interesting way an error that persists in this sort of production.

The subject is ingenious and poetic. We are in a forest at dawn. An elf comes in, dancing, to make the toilet of the trees and plants. Enters a woodcutter, who comes as usual, ax in hand, to perform his daily work. But at the moment he lifts his hatchet upon one of the trees that he intends to cut down, he is suddenly moved by the revelation of the beauty of things. The forest speaks to him. He feels himself suddenly carried away into a mysterious world where everything is harmony and beauty. And, instead of lifting his weapon upon the lovely tree, he takes it in his arms and presses it to his heart. He thus awakes the gratitude of the forest. From every tree, from every thicket, appear happy nymphs and joyous butterflies. The beautiful tree that the rustic has embraced becomes the radiant Sylvine, who dances a hymn to the joy of living. Sylvine, grateful to her former enemy, crowns him king of the forest. The nymphs reclothe him in a fine cloak of leaves and all the animals of the wood come to pay him homage.

Forest Avenges Itself

But the rustic had left at the village a fiancée who seeks him and ends by discovering him asleep in his royal cloak. The peasants who accompany her mock the rustic and finish by dragging him out of his dream. His fiancée wins him over again and persuades him to resume his labors. The woodcutter seizes his ax and strikes the tree from which the radiant Sylvine has just emerged. The forest, indignant at this treachery, then proceeds to avenge itself, in spite of the intercession of the distressed Sylvine.

Here, one can see, is a theme rich in developments of every kind, offering material for a very pleasant entertainment. Now, without underrating the talent of scenic artists, it is evident that the technique of the stage does not enable one to obtain a sufficiently evocative atmosphere for a fantasy in which the imponderable plays such an important part. This forest of painted canvas, this crude machinery and these conventional costumes rob the subject of all its poetry. The stage nymph, the stage butterfly and the stage peasant are superannuated puppets the sight of which is distressing and dissipates all illusion. Why is it not realized that there is an irrevocable divorce between fairyland and our classical stages, which are incapable of assimilating the new processes of presentation? A ballet like this should have made an appeal to cinematography, which alone could carry out such delicate syntheses and establish a compelling atmosphere.

Well-Chosen Accents

M. Fourret's score, moreover, does not help to idealize the setting. This composer found in "La Belle de Haguenau" a subject whose intentional awkwardness suited him to perfection. Further, he was supported by a vigorous, highly colored text that he had only to stress with well-chosen accents. In these circumstances he was brilliantly successful. But a ballet of three-quarters of an hour constitutes, from the musical point of view, a quite different test, and one must honestly admit that M. Fourret has not shown himself so brilliant in this new exercise. His thought is short, his developments lack ingenuity and his melodic and rhythmic invention is almost nil. The orchestration is rather heavy and lacks color. In short, neither the designer nor the painter nor the choreographer nor the musician has followed the poetess in her graceful flight.

The work was, however, danced with a great deal of virtuosity by M. Peretti, supported by Mlle. Lorcia and Mlle. Rosita Cérès, who obtained a great success.

'Can the Leopard . . .'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — At the Haymarket Theatre, "Can the Leopard . . .," a comedy in Three Acts, by Ronald Jeans, produced by H. K. Ayliff. Beginning Dec. 15, 1931. The cast:

Norma Wade	Joan Swinstead
Daphne Hibberd	Kay Hammond
Harriet Noble	Gertrude Lawrence
Richard Bellfry	Ian Hunter
Nicholas Waterlow	Kim Peacock
Graves	Kathleen Harrison
Simpson	Whitmore Humphreys

Mr. Ronald Jeans has made his name as a writer not only of bright comedies but especially of revue, and so engrained has the system of revue writing become in him that in his latest play he hardly deems it necessary to conceive a coherent plot. "The Leopard," she who will never change her spots, is a little scatterbrain who would drive any man to despair, yet is loved by them all. We find her at the beginning of the play in a strange muddle in her flat. Clothes and papers are all over the place and she is selling her garments to the highest bidders among her friends. "Are you going to be married?" says one of them. "I may," she says, "but I have not yet quite made up my mind."

In the offing there is a young lover, a painter, who has wooed her for years and now is about to be startled by her acceptance. But she advertised her flat to be let, and in comes a very matter of fact man who deeply impresses her, and puts her household in order. Instantly the Leopard changes. She discards number one and she marries number two. But she is not quite happy in her new state, and so without bad intentions she hails the reappearance of her former lover, and a little indiscreetly encourages him to pay her court. Then she remembers for a moment her duty to her marriage vows, and bids him go.

So far the story runs merrily along; and we forget the substance—which is practically nonexistent—in the glamour of the verbal quips and cranks. What happens after is immaterial. By hook or by crook a happy ending is achieved, and when it is all over we sit in wonderment as to whether it was meant to be a comedy, or a satire on the so-called Bright Young People of today who never worry about tomorrow.

Virtually, the whole thing is one character study, with collateral figures who help to push on the cart of merriment. None of them is of any significance, except perhaps the husband, who is not only a man of character with a firm hand but who has an understanding of human nature and feels confident that for all her vagaries there is the making of a good life companion in the Leopard.

It is essentially an actor's play, or I should say an actress's play, and Miss Gertrude Lawrence, with her vivacity, her finesse and her wonderful way of emphasizing and driving home every point, is the ideal impersonator of the heroine. She galvanizes the whole thing into life, even when the author strays into by-ways of length and repetition.

Among other players we had an insolent, loose-mouthed modern society girl cleverly and cheekily interpreted by Miss Kay Hammond, and the practical lover in Mr. Ian Hunter, one of those fine actors who never force the note.

J. T. G.

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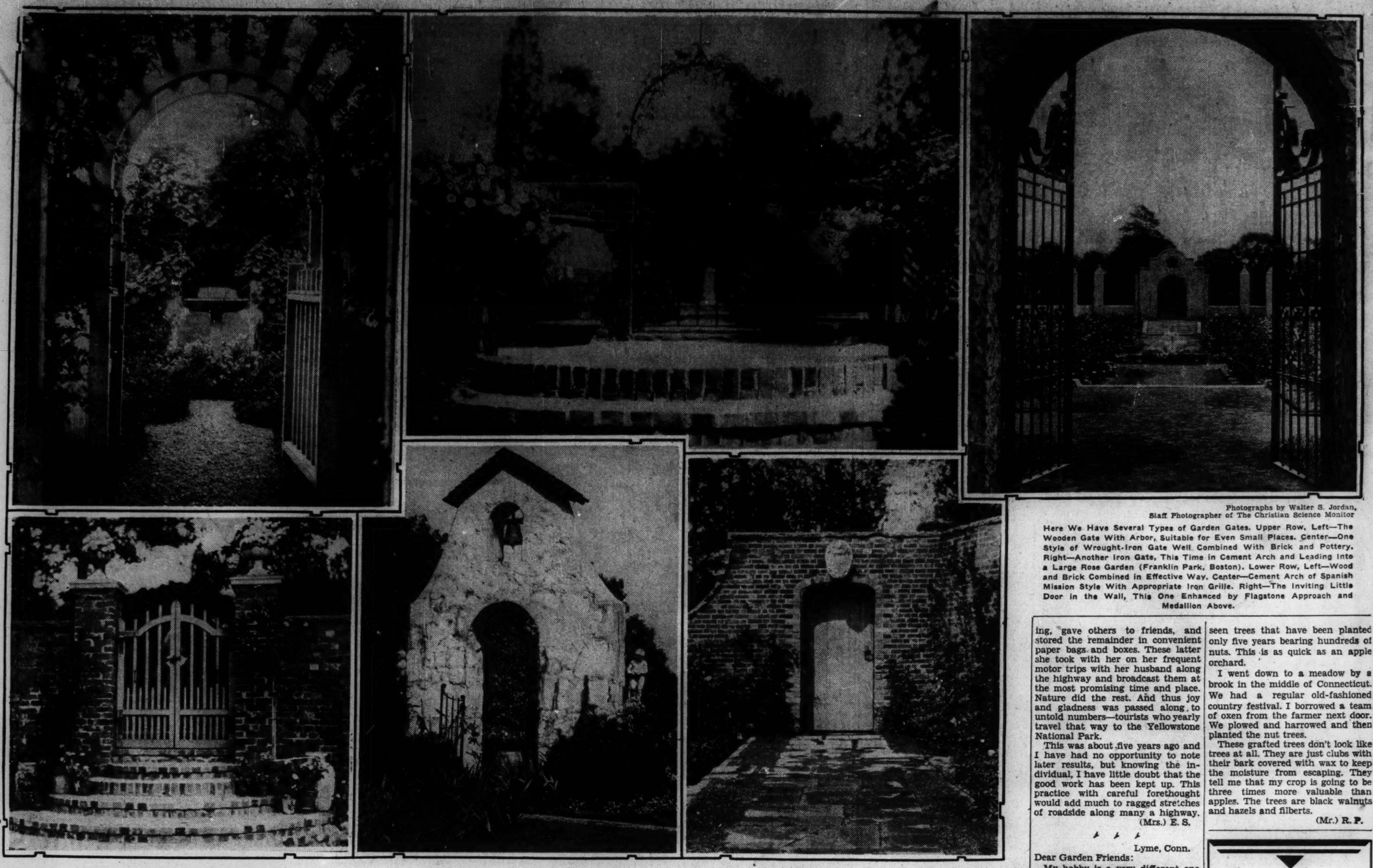

Photographs by Walter S. Jordan,
Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Here We Have Several Types of Garden Gates. Upper Row, Left—The Wooden Gate With Arbor, Suitable for Even Small Places. Center—One Style of Wrought-Iron Gate Well Combined With Brick and Pottery. Right—Another Iron Gate, This Time in Cement Arch and Leading Into a Large Rose Garden (Franklin Park, Boston). Lower Row, Left—Wood and Brick Combined in Effective Way. Center—Cement Arch of Spanish Mission Style With Appropriate Iron Grille. Right—The Inviting Little Door in the Wall, This One Enhanced by Flagstone Approach and Medallion Above.

Gates—Picturesque and Practical

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE gate swings in many places about the modern home, and nothing is more picturesque than the garden gate. But a gate is so practical that it is often used to "fence" a porch or patio, and even shut a driveway from the street or back yard. The gate also keeps children and pets nicely secluded from the street.

Various materials are used for the gate. But probably none are more popular than wood and wrought iron. The fact is, a gate is an integral part of house and landscape architecture. For this reason, it is ornamental when flowers and shrubs are out of season. So it is decidedly worth while to plan a gate that is distinctive by being adapted to its environment.

Thus a rustic gate fits an informal garden. While the gate opening between two large pillars of brick marking a long driveway, will need dignity. Wrought iron has just this formality which is adapted to linking either brick or stucco with a gate.

The wrought iron gate is also much used to inclose porches into the privacy of a patio. Gates of this type are often quite low, and may open at either one end, or in the middle. Just because they are there, in a rather lacelike screen, prevents much intrusion. Grilled wood is used for this same effect—only in simpler and heavier designs.

For wooden gates, a weathered effect in painting is a decided vogue, whether they are grilled or have solid panels. Large nail heads and touches of color are also seen and give an attractive appearance of hand craftsmanship. Ornamental hinges are as decorative as the "polychroming" between the boards. "Weathering" is usually a dull-soft finish that has the grayish cast of driftwood. But frequently such gates have cheerful little hints of orange or Venetian blue between the clapboards.

Still another trend in the decoration of the gate is to paint a design on the panel of the gate. One gate seen had the rhythmic sails of a small ship painted silhouette fashion upon the center panel. A coat of arms or a conventional design makes the gate a "point of interest" when flowers are not in bloom. Like the tiles and murals accompanying stucco architecture, these designs are discreetly applied in contrasting accents of color—yet subdued enough to be tasteful. Thus a grayish gate with an overtone of green will have the design done in deeper green with a bit of orange in the center and in the creases, or even in dark brown to give the effect of age.

The trellis type of gate is another style with charming diversity, and attractive with Early American style of homes. Frequently the trellis forms an arch above the gate. The gate itself may be composed of fence slats set a width apart, be a lattice or be solid. Another gate seen had the slats cut off diagonally at the top, which lent it informality. All gates, indeed, should seem to whisper of the beauty inclosed. A white gate is picturesque opening into a green cypress hedge. Each sets the other off. But the painting scheme in most cases is decided for the gate, by the house.

Of course, planting schemes add much to the beauty of the gate. Red roses climbing over a trellised gate are almost classic. A tall cypress, poplar or a hollyhock will tend to heighten a gate. Climbers of all sorts are graceful over an arched gate. And stepping stones accent the place of the gate in the general garden scheme.

MARION BROWNFIELD

For House Plants

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An experienced flower woman says that watering is really more important than anything else in growing plants in the house. Continual sprinkling and constant wetting is responsible for a large percentage of failures with house plants.

Make a thorough job of watering your house plants. See that enough water is given them to soak well down into the ground and water the deepest roots. If water seeps through to the saucer in under the pot pour it out. If more drains into the saucer remove it also. If water is allowed to stand in the saucer the soil is likely to become sour and the roots to rot.

When the soil in the pots begins to look dry, water the plants again. The heat of the house will tend to dry the soil rather quickly. It is a good thing for the occupants of the house, as well as for the potted plants, to have considerable moisture in the air. A pan of water near the radiator will help to keep the air from getting too dry for people and plants.

House plants need an occasional bath. Once a week is not too often to treat them to a shower. This removes dust and dirt and freshens them up remarkably. Be sure to pay attention to the under side of the leaves as this is the place insects are likely to lurk.

In January pussy willow, forsythia and jasminum nudiflorum may be forced and their gay flowers will be a welcome change from berries and dried and artificial flowers. If a few branches are cut each week the house will have a succession of bouquets until flower time. In late February Japan quince, plum and other fruit trees and lilac may be brought into bloom.

MY HOBBY

Harvey, Ill.

My Dear Friends:

My garden hobby is to have some flowers in bloom from earliest spring to very late fall, and to share blossoms and plants with others. I have a very small space for flowers, the whole backyard is a plot of ground about 40x40. I have about five feet dug around four sides of this plot, and the center a grass plot.

The first to peep through the snow in the spring are the scillas, then the dwarf iris (very dark blue), next Jacob's ladder (wild), also white, blue and yellow violets, tulips, hyacinths, jack-in-the-pulpit, dog-toothed violets, buttercups, wild phlox, shooting stars and so on, through the season.

The vines I appreciate are honeysuckle, Washington bower and cardinal climber. I also have Funkia lilies, white and lavender, and use some annual plants such as snapdragon, verbena, larkspur and nicotine. On the tenth day of November I still had snapdragon, gaillardia, shasta daisy, phlox, hardy bachelor buttons, baby rambler roses and chrysanthemums in bloom. I have sent plants to the states of Washington, Texas, Indiana, beside sharing with many in our community, and I do enjoy sharing these blossoms and plants with others.

I enjoy taking plants from their wild locations and bringing them home and giving them as good care here as they had out in the woods or fields and I enjoy trying new plants. I would like to try bittersweet and trailing arbutus, and I fully expect to transplant them successfully, too. When I moved here I was told I could not have flowers because of the soil and general conditions. But I am sure you would agree with me that I certainly have an abundance of flowers regardless of soil or general conditions.

I shall be glad to share seeds or plants with anyone who wishes them.

(Mrs.) T. A. P.

* * *

Billings, Mont.

Dear Flower Lovers:

I have read all the letters in this department of our beloved Monitor with keen interest and would like to contribute another tangent to this hobby idea, which seems to me very worth while. This experience will be from the point of view of an observer instead of from the originator. It will, therefore, have the advantage of revealing results from an outsider instead of through the eyes of the designer, or, I should say, the one who conceived the idea, since there is no specific design in a formal sense.

A few years ago, the writer, while living in the eastern part of Montana, had the habit of motoring out into the country several miles frequently. She usually took her two small children and derived much pleasure in ooserving with them the many and various objects of interest along the way. These journeys were taken leisurely and in practically all directions from the home—and the ones which proved most interesting were repeated many times. Thus there was opportunity to observe the same localities at different seasons. The greatest interest was centered upon the flora and fauna of this semi-arid territory.

Left to itself, the roadside border is apt to be dominated by the wild sunflower. And here is where the hobby enters the picture.

I was surprised one day to come upon some magnificent Iceland poppies apparently growing wild along the roadside. Eventually I discovered many other kinds of beautiful flowers—usually considered garden varieties—blooming in profusion and with evident successful adaptation to these unaccustomed surroundings. Imagine miles of ordinary garden flowers—such as cosmos, hollyhock, zinnias, etc.—bordering miles of ribbons of highways winding or stretching between equally expansive acres of verdant alfalfa, beans, sugar beets aud such crops. This proved to be the consummate plan of the originator of this unique idea, when finally discovered.

This little white-haired lady was known in her home town for the quantities of gorgeous flowers that bloomed in almost continuous array in her own house and garden. Of the abundance of seeds that matured in her garden not one was burned or thrown away. She gathered all, saved what she needed for replanting, gave others to friends, and stored the remainder in convenient paper bags and boxes. These latter she took with her on her frequent motor trips with her husband along the highway and broadcast them at the most promising time and place. Nature did the rest. And thus joy and gladness was passed along to untold numbers—tourists who yearly travel that way to the Yellowstone National Park.

This was about five years ago and I have had no opportunity to note later results, but knowing the individual, I have little doubt that the good work has been kept up. This practice with careful forethought would add much to ragged stretches of roadside along many a highway.

(Mrs.) E. S.

* * *

Lyme, Conn.

Dear Garden Friends:

My hobby is a very different one from most of you. It is planting nut trees. I borrowed my hobby from a dear friend who has been planting nut trees and growing wonderful crops of nuts for the last 10 years.

He told me where to get some "trees" that had been grafted with what he calls scions from old nut-bearing trees. I was delighted that the nursery company he mentioned was advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Since the graft is is made from old nut-bearing trees, it means, so he says, that my trees will bear nuts very early.

I know this must be true, as I have seen trees that have been planted only five years bearing hundreds of nuts. This is as quick as an apple orchard.

I went down to a meadow by a brook in the middle of Connecticut. We had a regular old-fashioned country festival. I borrowed a team of oxen from the farmer next door. We plowed and harrowed and then planted the nut trees.

These grafted trees don't look like trees at all. They are just clubs with their bark covered with wax to keep the moisture from escaping. They tell me that my crop is going to be three times more valuable than apples. The trees are black walnuts and hazels and filberts.

(Mr.) R. P.

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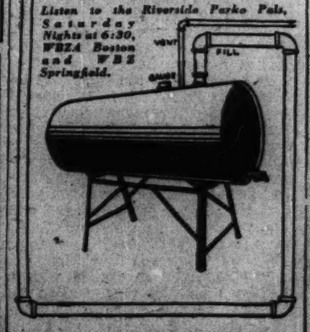

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Chinese Court Robes Shown

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE crumbled court of the "Son of Heaven"—the Emperor of China—seems to have come to life again in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One enters upon it through the democratic doors of Gallery D-6, but within one forgets democracy and the Occident, and is at once immersed in the amazing civilization of Imperial China.

Here is a special exhibition of court robes and accessories, comprised of a bequest made in 1930 of a notable collection of Mr. William Christian Paul; a present loan of court robes assembled by Dr. John W. Hammond, who was in Peking between 1922 and 1926, and an imperial theatrical robe from the collection of Mr. Louis V. Ledoux.

These exhibits are enlarged by recent gifts, and by the purchase of an amazing assemblage of theatrical robes; a selection of official insignia usually called mandarin squares, hangings from temple and palace, sleeve bands, cushions, chair covers and fan cases.

The robes are all of the Ch'ing, or Manchu dynasty (1644-1911), and represent the height of technical achievement in this field. They are arranged in groups which set off their splendor, and in the case of the theatrical robes some are posed in heroic action.

These majestic garments are for the visitor not only a visual adventure—glowing and glittering with splendid colors, gold bands and fretwork—but also rituals and epics. For no nation ever wrought its cosmic conceptions more completely into its art; its social organization into its regalia.

Symbolism

This elaborate transcription of ideas was accomplished by means of symbols. These are so numerous and so precisely formulated as to constitute a language that expresses the universe, the most esteemed virtues, and every gradation of social rank. Woven into textiles or embroidered upon them, this emblematic vocabulary is not only a sufficient technique for the statement of conceptions, but has also developed a prosody of its own which transforms statements into poems.

Thus the symbolism on the Emperor's robes sings of the heroic quality of the "good King." He wore yellow because he ruled the earth, which yellow symbolizes. Upon his robes were transcribed by loom or embroidery 12 imperial symbols:

1, 2, 3. Sun, Moon and the Constellation. (The light of the King shining upon the earth.)

4. The Mountain. (The beneficence of the King, like cloud and shower.)

5. The Dragon. (The adaptability of the King, the dragon being fluid and changeable.)

6. The Flowery Bird (The culture of the King, diverse like the five colors on its body.)

7. The Cups, the one decorated with a tiger, the other with a monkey. (The King's might and his cleverness).

8. The Water Weed. (The King's judgment, which rises and falls with the tide of events.)

9. The Millet. (The King's sustaining care of his people.)

10. Fire. (The King's virtue, daily renewed.)

11. The Ax. (The King's decisiveness.)

12. Two figures called the Symbol of Distinction. (The King's power to work with his ministers.)

The Chinese are a nation of both instinctive and instructed artists and never make the mistake of thinking that art is nature. These symbols are superb figures derived from the physical world, but never copies of what the eye has seen. They are composed, with an unfailing sense of balance and proportion in line, mass and color, into designs which the eye instantly accepts as inevitable—as perfect, irrefutable harmony.

Five imperial robes showing these 12 symbols may be examined in the exhibition. The study of this emblematic language can be carried forward by the scrutiny also of female, sacredotal and theatrical garments. Moreover, in the Paul bequest are 175 insignia which exemplify eight civil and three military ranks. Indeed, so complex is this emblematic vocabulary that it almost defeats its own object of clarifying the structure of society.

Various Weaves

Emblems, however, are only part of the story of Chinese textiles. The weaves and the stitches by means of which these emblems are transcribed are of equal interest.

Most valued of the weaves is k'o ssu, a silk tapestry, a textile whose warp is set up in the ordinary way but whose weft is not introduced by a shuttle but by a needle or the fingers. The pattern is tied in on the warp threads, there being no weft additional to the pattern. The fineness of the silk used conveys an effect very different from that of European tapestries, which are woven of heavy yarns, but the technique is the same.

What is probably the finest known example of k'o ssu is an emperor's sacrificial robe in the present collection, included in the Paul bequest. It has a powder-blue ground on which the 12 symbols are woven in pastel shades, a color scheme far more delicate than the usual Chinese palette.

Other k'o ssu robes include one of a Buddhist priest, on which is developed a lotus pattern in deep rose against a clear blue ground. These priest's robes are always woven in patterns to represent small squares or they are actually composed of such squares sewn together, symbolizing the rags which Buddha wore. There is also a pair of k'o ssu panels which compete in size and grandeur—and, of course, excel in fineness of weave—the woolen tapestries of Arras, Gobelin and Brussels. They seem to belong to the middle of the eighteenth century.

Two pieces of cut velvet are exhibited, which are assigned to the latter part of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). Chinese satin is almost identical with western, and is the basis for most of the embroidered robes and accessories.

The gauze weave of China has lately been proved to be practically identical with Occidental gauze, the warp threads being arranged in pairs which twist between the filling threads. This filmy material is interestingly displayed in a group of summer over-garments.

Stitches and Threads

These diaphanous robes are embroidered with the Chinese equivalents of Florentine stitch and petit point, the eastern and western types being distinguishable only by the expert. Such embroideries often cover every inch of the ground. Stitches are best studied in the mandarin squares and include, in addition to Florentine and petit point, satin stitch, loop-or-chain stitch, Peking knot (like French knot), darning stitch, ladder stitch, couching stitch and applique.

Couching stitch appears in many varieties. The earliest example in the exhibition is a Ming square, where the solid background is of gold thread formed by wrapped gold leaf on a silk-thread base. In another robe, peacock feathers are thus wrapped on silk thread and the entire surface is covered with the couched strands. A variant of this stitch is shown in a chair-back cover and in the border of a Lamaist priest robe. In these, two silk threads are twisted tightly together, thereby gaining a rough effect, and couched down in solid designs.

A great deal of appliqué is done by the Chinese, especially on small pieces. The later method, adopted when even China was beginning to hurry and "save time," is to embroider separate motifs on stiffened gauze or tough paper, which is then cut out in the form of the pattern and applied to the surface. The older and more intricate method was to cut details out of satin, outline them with threads, then appliqué them to the background. The stems and sprays were left without foundation, being composed merely of strands fastened together to form the desired breadth and then laid down in patterns. At times these are beautiful and involved almost beyond belief—the record of a civilization which did not find it necessary to punctuate the eternal expanse of time.

The exhibition opened on Dec. 8 and will continue through Jan. 31.

By courtesy the Newark Museum

Representative items in the exhibition of primitive American sculpture, which is to continue until Jan. 31 at the Newark Museum
Upper left—Eagle carved from wood, formerly used as an inn sign
Upper center—Horse and sulky weathervane, of hammered metal
Upper right—Carved wood figurehead, from a Long Island Sound boat
Lower left—Lead fire insurance marker of the Mutual Fire Assurance Company of Philadelphia. Known as the green tree.
Lower center—Weathervane of hammered copper, surmounted by a pigeon fashioned with boldness in a posture of light and airy poise
Lower right—Wooden decoys, notable for their sculptural quality

Some American Folk Art

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

A PECULIAR attraction is found in the exhibition of weather vanes, figureheads, wooden Indians for shop signs, wild fowl and other examples of rude American modeling that are now being shown at the Newark Museum. They were gathered during the past summer from states along the Atlantic seaboard from Virginia north, and came from both private collections and dealers' shops.

These primitive objects, which are designated as folk sculpture, reveal the intuitive taste and skill of their unschooled and unknown makers in shaping from wood or iron or copper. Presumably without training other than as artisans in the working of wood or metal, they have reproduced natural forms in the simplest ways with fine sense of distinctive characteristics. Even so they have in many cases caught the action, the posture, even the facial expression, of the subject, in a way that stirs our admiration.

There seems to be an almost universal impulse to give pleasing form to nedeed things, an instinctive bent that works in innumerable directions. Most of the present exhibit is for 'out-of-doors purposes, but similar ability was directed meanwhile toward furnishings for home interiors.

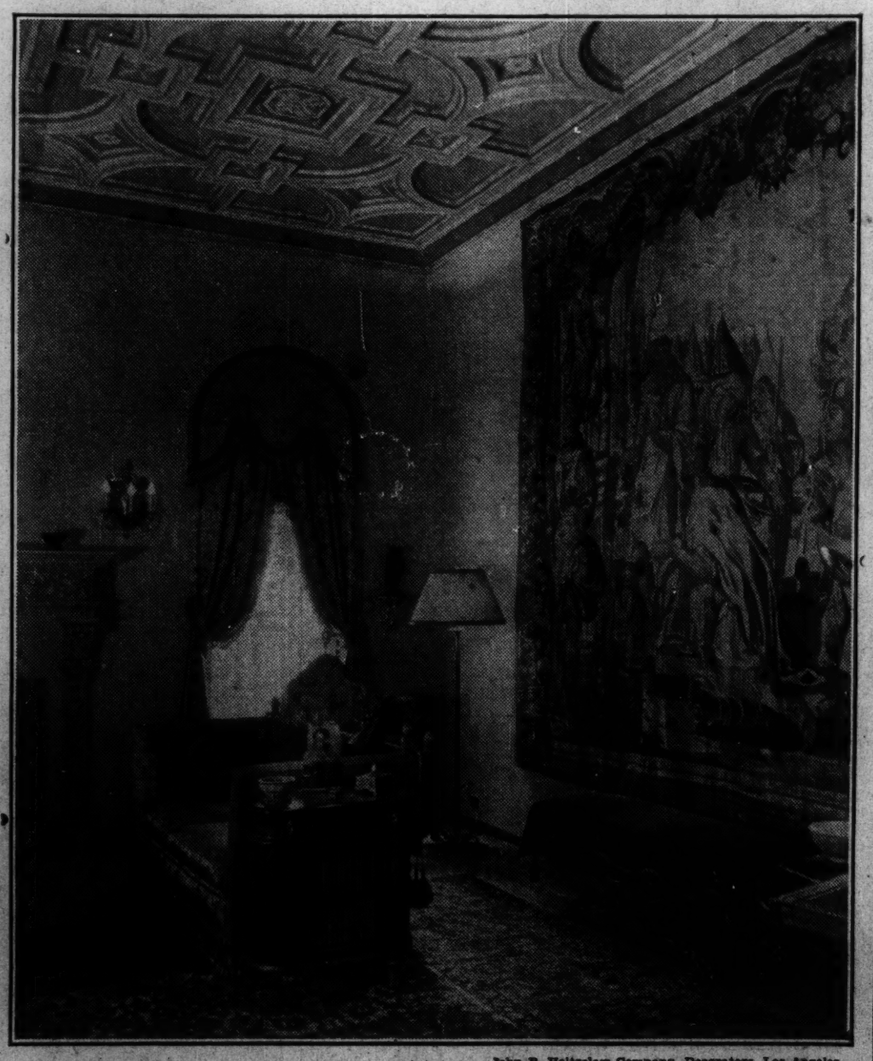
It is easy for one who has given little thought to the simple and spontaneous works of this sort, to pass them by unnoticed as they are met in obscure surroundings. For they have been salvaged from country barns and sheds, from wayside shops and house attics, some to find place lately in private collections or in museums as their merits came to be realized.

It is stimulating to have the attention directed to a fresh aspect of the almost universal human urge to produce objects that are agreeable to the eye in form, color or substance. The results of this urge frequently impress us as they do here, with the winning simplicity of the workers' intent, his modesty and his sincere attempt to catch and to hold the elements of posture or action that have deeply pleased him.

His eye has caught the essential attitudes of the bird in flight, or poised at rest, or gliding afloat. The inborn impulse which actuated him is like that of the prehistoric men who scratched pictures on their cave walls many thousand years ago. Both these, ancient and modern, responded to the desire to create or to copy shapes that gratify.

When what they made is given the name of primitive art, that very label may deter some from further effort at acquaintance. For there are those who modestly think that "art" is not for them—that it is a kind of walled city which is to be entered only by certain gates and after initiation into prescribed mysteries. But apparently these are not necessary requirements, and one may be an artist although wholly unacquainted with what books record about it or scholars say.

Both the printed and the spoken comments and opinions often seem to becloud rather than make clear the subject, but this need not keep one from relying on his faith that he shares in that instinct which has come to be known as artistic. Those who carved the present figures, large or small of birds and horses, of men and women, possessed this trait to the point of shaping these and many other objects. They were assisted little, if at all, by the example or the teaching of others. They were thus able to leave for us these delightful evidences of their innate taste and skill. These may be assurance that the ability to enjoy them is also common—includes all who are so inclined.



John B. Holtzclaw Company, Decorators, Los Angeles

A VIEW OF THE LIVING ROOM OF MRS. CARRIE GUGGENHEIM, AT BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.

With an architectural background that is Italian in character, the rich Oriental rug and the rare early tapestry have a suitable and impressive setting. The soft restraint of the coloring in these two differing fabrics has been continued in other parts of the interior. Window draperies are of old-gold brocatelle with trimmings in dull blue-green. The ceilings are done in the same tones, while the side walls are finished with fine, hand-textured plaster, in soft parchment color.

Rising Prices in This Field

The new vogue among collectors for things Victorian, or "Victoriana" as they are sometimes called, continues unabated and is reflected in the soaring prices.

Massive Victorian four-poster beds for practical use are now becoming valuable. There is even a steady demand for such hitherto derided relics as Berlin woolwork screens, china dogs, glass chandeliers, ponderous mahogany dining tables and even for the famous wax-fruit-and-flowers beneath a protective bell of glass. Baxter prints, papier-mâché chairs, shell pictures, patchwork quilts, little articles inlaid with mother-of-pearl glass paper weights, silhouettes, tortoise-shell visiting-card cases—all have their admirers.

One well-known collector has had the idea of placing next to one another in his Mayfair home, a modern room and one furnished completely in the early Victorian manner. There is only a curtained archway between his Victorian woolwork pictures, antimacassars and those other rare furnishings which are the fruit of quests all over England and beyond.

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Harmonizing New And Old

By LOUISE GORDON-STABLES

London

"I SHOULD like to have some of the modern-style furnishings, but how can I, when my house is already equipped in the old style?" Such is the plaint one often hears expressed by those who have not yet realized that excellent results are to be brought about by the skillful combination of the two.

I say skillful advisedly, for without circumspection and the exercise of taste unsatisfactory results may indeed transpire. It would not be wise, of course, to introduce into an old-style room—in which the old-style carpet is shabby and the furniture past its first youth—hangings and chair covers of the bold, insistent color that would go well in some Chelsea studio or up-to-date shop. But there is another side of modernist fashion which will solve the problem admirably. It is that of the gamut of beige-browns in textiles, ranging from a pale café-au-lait to a real earth tint. These are expressed in wools, cottons and rayons, in patternings of abstract character, very distinctly of 1931 type. Put them even with period furniture and there may be no sense of clash or conflict.

The same may be said of the rugs of abstract design, most of them knotted by hand, but some of them now being made by machinery with hardly less admirable effect. They, too, are inclined to affect the non-committal shades. I have even seen one that copied, in sepia tones on a beige ground, made an interesting photograph of a street scene. The various shades of brown produced a patterning calculated to accord admirably with old walnut or mahogany.

In any attempt to reconcile old furnishings with new, it is essential to see to it that the new flout none of the fundamentals that govern good design and control fine color. Put an inferior piece of modern work among the good work of another age and at once the points in which it fails will jump to the eye. Admit to its company a worthy specimen of contemporary design and at once the basic unity of the two will bring about harmony. It is as if two fine minds of different epochs had come into contact and found each other admirable.

But one should beware of crudities and of eccentricities among the modern output. They will appear even more crude and more eccentric in contrast with the stuff that has proved itself companionable through the years. Much of the modern furniture and textiles, pottery and glass avoids these qualities.

The concealed lighting and the good glasswork that go with it today provide an unimpeachable form of illumination for old furniture and pictures, appearing to accentuate that sense of repose that clings around the work of other centuries.

And as for the present-day mode in paintings and sculpture of quality, there is no reason why these, provided they offend no canons of taste, should not consort amiably with old furniture and furnishings. In fact, the new type flower-piece and the sculpture in burnished brass are proving themselves nowadays most acceptable additions to rooms furnished in period style.

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Notable Glass and Furniture in Sales

New York

THE coming week carries some important dates for those who frequent the New York auctions at which decorative arts objects are dispersed. At the American Art-Anderson Galleries, a second portion of Mr. George S. McKearin's collection of early American glass will be offered.

Through many years of activity as a dealer Mr. McKearin has assembled what is widely known as the most complete and extensive accumulation of this American product. Meanwhile, he has himself become one of the leading authorities, if not the foremost, on the subject.

The selections now offered comprise 360 lots, to be sold on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons Jan. 6 and 7. Many of the items are of great rarity, including the Steigel and South Jersey types as well as products of other states from New England westward to Ohio.

At the same galleries, two days later, a notable session is announced as the sale of "One Hundred Important American Antiques," consigned by Mr. Israel Sack. This is chiefly American furniture and silver dating from colonial and early federal days. Much of the cabinetwork is distinguished by the labels of its makers or by documented records of its previous owners, making the group as a whole of outstanding importance.

Pieces in oak, in walnut, in pine, and in mahogany, as well as in maple and in cherry, indicate that the seventeenth as well as the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are included in the dating.

Silver by such American makers as William Whittemore, William Cowell, Jacob Hurd, Jerimiah Dummer, Paul Revere and Simeon Soumaine add to the importance of this event.

On the afternoon of Jan. 8, at the same place, will be sold 120 choice antique eastern rugs, the major part of the private collection of a Boston gentleman. A number of the rugs have been on exhibition for three years at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Pre-sale showing for all three above auctions began on Jan. 1.

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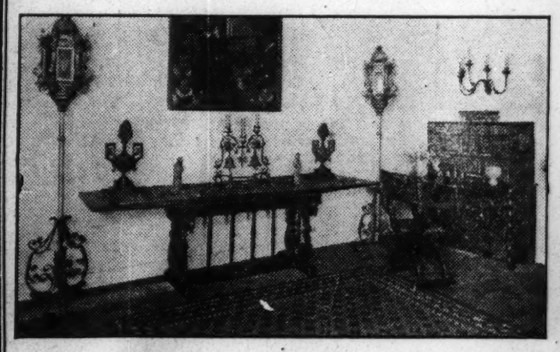
Important Collections of
Spanish Antiques
For the Southern Home

One of the most interesting aspects of the Spanish collections, Au Quatrieme, is their great diversity, presenting, as they do, examples of almost every decorative tendency in that extraordinarily diverse country during two centuries or more. Here are superb specimens of the imposing carved and gilded 17th Century *vargueno*—the typical, Castilian cabinet—with its strong Moorish feeling. High-backed 18th Century Catalan chairs, so utterly naïve and primitive, with their straw seats and boldly carved slats. Dignified old monk's armchairs covered with antique damask. High and low-backed walnut chairs with white leather seats and backs, strikingly effective in contrast with the dark wood. Quaint carved pine sacristy cupboards with their spindled and latticed doors. Sets of spindled Aragonese chairs and Aragonese tables in warm cinnamon colored walnut. A rare and fine one is illustrated. Catalan painted beds, as gay as valentines. Interesting Castilian beds with turned posts. Linen chests from the north with their bold incised decoration that is so extremely decorative.

Rugs, Lanterns and Old Linens

And then what delightful old carved doors and shutters! Quaint altar candlesticks with bells and tassels. Old carved wood figures. Handsome copper braziers. Vivid Alpujarra rugs, incomparably effective on tiled floors. Beautiful old hand-woven peasant linens. Iron brackets, picturesque Andalusian lanterns. And no end of engaging examples of old Talavera pottery bowls, jugs and jars.

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EDUCATIONAL

Discerning Self-Help Students

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEANS devised by college students to meet their expenses have often been novel, always interesting, sometimes most ingenious, frequently most admirable. This year, with many more than usual dependent upon their own resources, and with jobs fewer than ever, the ways found for earning the necessary funds are still more ingenious and admirable.

Many American colleges have employment bureaus through which they try to find work for their students. In almost every college community there are a certain number of part-time jobs which many students seek only because of the income produced. I refer to such jobs as waiting on tables, the care of furnaces, mowing lawns, tending switch boards and the clerking in stores. As this work seldom pays more than 30 or 40 cents an hour, the impossibility of working one's way through college by that means is apparent. For those desiring to supplement their income in a slight degree, such work is sometimes practical and expedient, but for the student who must rely solely or to a large degree upon his own efforts, it is usually better to drop out for a year and accumulate a reserve before returning to college. I am convinced that many of the failures at self-support are due to a reliance on simple mechanical jobs requiring but little experience or ability and with a corresponding low hourly compensation.

My observation has been that at all times and in practically every institution there are abundant opportunities for self-help for those having imagination, ability and strength of purpose. Notwithstanding our hard times, literally thousands of students are now earning every cent of their expenses and many more could do so if they had the proper help in discerning opportunities. The best chances almost invariably come to those who have the vision to see some local industrial need and have the ability to organize ways and means to meet it. By so doing they are sure to get a compensation far greater than by any part-time salary job. Moreover, they will, in all probability, get an experience of inestimable value to their future career.

What Can Be Sold

In nearly every college there has been quite a development of certain mercantile and service functions for the local community. This has usually begun with the sale of textbooks, but the field has been greatly enlarged till now it often covers the bulk of the personal and scholastic requirements of the students. In some places coöperative stores are managed by the students, but in the majority of cases the goods are handled through innumerable agencies, cutting out much of the expense of the mercantile business. Somewhat later in its development, but already well established in many institutions, is the performing of personal services, such as agencies for laundries, dry cleaning, shoe repairing and the renting of typewriters. In every college, large or small, rich or poor, considerable sums are spent annually on such goods and services, and rarely is the field covered in an efficient manner; and it is in the performing of these industrial functions that the student usually receives his greatest compensation. The beauty of this type of work is that there seems to be no saturation point. Every year a number of students seem able to dig up brand new agencies for goods or services, many of which prove quite lucrative and at once raise the question why no one thought of them before.

In earning one's way through college, there is a point of supreme importance which is often overlooked by the student; that is, the thorough coördination of his money-making activities during his vacation periods with his like efforts during term time. In fact, the most successful college men usually do by far the greater part of their work during vacation and merely supervise and direct the labors of others during the time when they need to be at their studies. In that way they find it possible to earn the necessary money without interfering seriously with their studies or their legitimate extra curriculum activities. This point cannot be emphasized too strongly if one seeks to get the greatest good from his college course and is under the necessity of earning.

Meeting All His Expenses

Some years ago I met a student in one of the more expensive New England colleges who was meeting all his financial requirements. He came from a farm in New York State, and to all outward appearances had no particular advantage in working his way. However, he had a good imagination and considerable executive ability, and evidently kept his eyes open. He observed that quite a business had sprung up in the section of the State from which he came in the gathering of a certain wild product. This young man undertook to organize the business, and even though he was totally lacking in capital and had practically no experience, he met with a decided success.

To begin with he interviewed several large firms to ascertain their requirements and to learn of the difficulties with which they met. He found them quite willing to enter into a contract for a sufficient number of barrels to meet their needs for the year, at a price considerably higher than he knew he could buy them the following summer. He then covered the district where the best of the product grew and contracted with a number of reliable farmers to gather it. At the end of his freshman year he gave his personal supervision to the picking and shipping of the crop. He handled the work so efficiently that not only were the firms well satisfied with the results but the farmers were equally pleased, since he had provided them with a definite market at higher prices than they had formerly received.

Another method equally ingenious was employed by a New Hampshire student. In that State various species of ground and trailing pine grow in great profusion. Those familiar with that form of greens know that they are most acceptable for holiday decorations and are much sought by those living in the cities. During the summer this young man arranged with a number of farmers to gather such quantities as he might need and ship it to him in his college town. During his spare time in the fall he solicited orders from clubs, hotels, churches and private homes for the greens. With the close of college for the Christmas recess, he hired a man and small truck and made his own deliveries, thus saving much of the expense. The profits, while quite good, were not sufficient to meet all his requirements, consequently the following year he arranged to have in addition a car load of trees shipped to him for the holidays. These he was able to sell with his other greens and thus met all his expenses for the year.

Quite recently a couple of boys in Pennsylvania devised a scheme for earning their way. They had both been brought up on farms and were more or less familiar with the woods and the use of an ax. The college they were attending was located in a fair-sized city and students were housed quite comfortably either in dormitories or fraternity houses and many of their rooms had open fireplaces in which wood was used. The boys noticed that the wood was usually poor in quality and high in price, consequently they conceived the idea of developing a supply the following summer and marketing it among their fellow students and the members of the faculty.

About ten miles from the college there had been a small lumber operation the previous year where the timber had been cut out on a tract of about a hundred acres. As was customary on such operations, but scant attention was given to anything but the saw logs. On all sides there was an abundance of tree tops out of which the best kind of wood for the fireplace could be cut. The boys were able to buy the right to these tops for a nominal sum and immediately upon the close of college in June erected a shack on the land and proceeded to camp out.

With the help of their parents they were able to purchase a cheap horse and a small gas engine saw and the few necessary tools for their work. The whole summer was spent in trimming out the tops, dragging them to the road and sawing them into proper lengths. By the time college was ready to open they had accumulated over two hundred standard cords of wood, all cut and piled for drying. They arranged with a near-by farmer to truck this wood to their college town and deliver it as directed. During the fall they solicited orders from all the clubs, fraternities and such private residences as might have fireplaces and were able to capture almost the entire business of the college community. The time spent in securing the orders and in collecting on the same was so slight that it hardly interfered in the least with their college activities and yet from the very start, they were able to meet nearly all their expenses.

The second year a third boy wished to join them and develop a side line. He had noticed that quite a large quantity of sawdust was being used on the floors of the packing plant and meat markets of the city and had learned that they were paying a good price for it. While visiting the other two boys at their camp in the woods the previous summer, he had observed a large pile of sawdust where the mill had previously stood. This entire pile he bought from the owner for $10 and arranged with the same farmer who trucked the wood, to bag and deliver the sawdust. With no great effort he was able to get a nice order from the packing plant and from a considerable number of the meat markets of his town.

How Sawdust Played a Part

Although this was quite profitable it was not sufficient to meet all his expenses; consequently he looked around for a larger market. It was here that he used his eyes and imagination. He had observed that the sawdust pile in the woods was being used a lot by the children of the neighborhood as a playground. It never got muddy and always provided a soft cushion on which to fall. "Why not," he asked himself, "sell sawdust to the school boards for their playgrounds?" He had noticed that they were often muddy and unsuitable for play and that where the grounds had been cemented the children were always getting bumps. He experienced some difficulty in selling the idea to the board but finally got them to give an order for the dleivery of two truck loads to each of five primary schools. This he did with a fair measure of profit and it proved so acceptable that he was able to double the order the following year.

The experience of two other farm boys is worth relating. They had prepared themselves for college at the district high school but their parents were either unable or unwilling to provide funds for continuing their studies. The boys were more than usually determined and after much pleading each got his father to agree to give him $100 and 100 pullets in the fall, providing he would work hard during the summer. The boys fulfilled their part of the bargain and were able in September to proceed to a college about 50 miles distant with $200 in cash and 200 pullets.

They realized, of course, that they could not handle the chickens on college property, consequently they rented near the campus a rather dilapidated house with about an acre of ground surrounding it and a fair-sized stable. They set up their own housekeeping establishment in the house and with some slight alterations made the stable suitable for the chickens. They were both sufficiently trained at cooking to provide for most of their own wants and believed that with proper attention to the business they could cover their expenses by the sale of eggs. They experienced some difficulty the first year, but thereafter found it comparatively easy since they were then able to raise in their garden most of their own food and much of the feed for the chickens.

Only recently I noticed in the paper that a girl in Texas had ridden into a college town with nine ponies from her father's ranch and was opening a riding academy with which to pay her expenses. I recall, too, a case of remarkable pluck on the part of a young girl in Kansas a few years ago. Finding no other means available, she prevailed on her father to lend her two cows which she proceeded to install in a stable she rented close to a college about fifteen miles distant. By giving her personal attention to these, both the feeding and the milking, she was able from the sale of the milk to provide for all her needs.

Girls Make Preserves

A plan followed recently by two Michigan girls has many merits. Living in the fruit belt where many seconds could be secured at nominal prices, they spent the entire summer making preserves. These they were able to sell to the college in exchange for room and board for the following year.

I have known of quite numerous cases where both boys and girls living in villages as well as farms, by devoting their summers to raising vegetables, were able to exchange the proceeds of their labor for their college bills, leaving to their parents only the necessity of providing for their clothes and incidentals. College authorities are usually glad to favor those giving such unqualified evidence of a desire to secure an education.

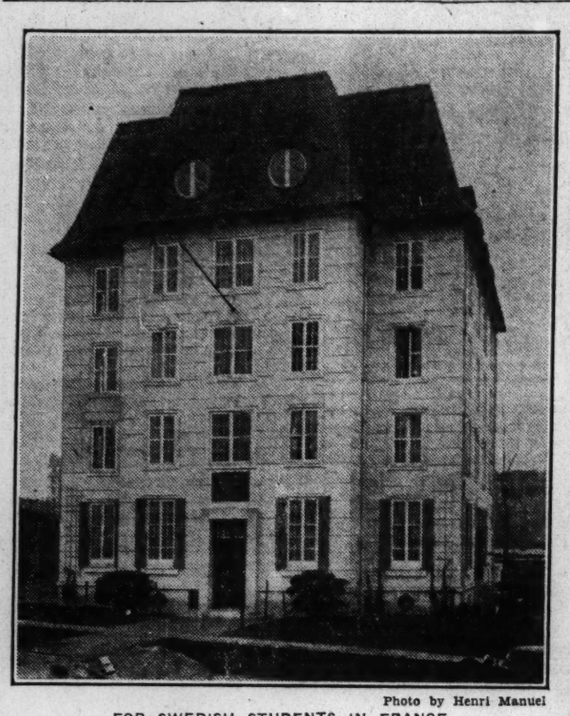
One of the best lines of merchandising to look after is engraved work and good stationery. All the fraternities and clubs and practically every student is a prospective customer. Writing paper both plain and engraved is used in large quantities while engraved invitations and programs are in vogue for numerous exercises around the campus. Pledge cards for fraternities, membership certificates and diplomas of all sorts, constitute a big business in itself and for those giving proper attention to it there is a good compensation. This line of work is well suited to girls, moreover is quite profitable during vacations, since many opportunities arise in their home towns for the taking of orders for wedding invitations and other social forms.

C. K.

Ewing Galloway

ON ITS WAY TO A CONSOLIDATED COUNTRY SCHOOL
In Virginia, but Typical of All the United States.

Improvement of transportation of pupils has been rapidly approaching the point where no child will have to walk over a mile. The bus makes the consolidated school possible, and the consolidated school means more comfortable school buildings, better teachers, and better educational environment generally. These two factors plus good roads have done much in changing rural America.



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The Parent

Nyack, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

"Go look it up in the dictionary," as a mere substitute on the adult's part for answering questions asked has turned many a child away from this good book. If a child discovers for himself at an early age that the dictionary is a delightful book with interesting pictures and much fascinating information, he is sometimes as well pleased to linger over it as over any book of knowledge published.

When she was 10 years old Louisa Alcott wrote in her diary:

"Did my lessons and in the P. M. read Kenilworth to us while we sewed. It is splendid! I got angry and called Anna mean. Father told me to look the word up in the Dic., and it meant 'base,' 'contemptible.' I was so ashamed to have called my sister that, and cried over my bad tongue and temper."

The use of a dictionary in this manner, might have a good effect upon the emotions of children. If they used only words whose exact meaning they were aware of, and acquired a true interest in words through the dictionary, it would tend to soften many an outburst of temper or moment of sarcasm. To stop and think, is often advised, but the calm impersonality required in stopping to think of the exact meaning of words before using them is bound to react favorably in moments of excitement. It has many other obvious and subtle advantages, but this is one which Louisa's father, an educator of distinction, found valuable.

Mrs. J. L. S.

Dear Editor: Crawfordsville, Ind.

I so thoroughly enjoy the letters of The Parent that I want to help in "keeping the ball rolling." If I have learned one lesson from parenthood, it is the lesson of humility. To me the problem of parenthood resolves itself into a problem of self-discipline, for to teach by example is the only successful method that I have found. I formed the habit of talking things over with my three children when they were very small and I have never found any desire to be disobedient, providing I have convinced them of the right way. Children are the fairest, squarest little judges in the world if left to develop naturally. But they unquestionably reflect their environment, so that I find if a quarrelsome spirit is in the air, my own thinking is at fault.

I learned an invaluable lesson one morning when a group of neighborhood children were in the playroom playing school. Our playroom is right near the kitchen, so I hear their conversations as I work. The children were getting rowdy and started to sing a song in a noisy fashion, but the tiniest of the five, a little girl of four years, began singing the song in a sweet little harmonious voice. Before the song had ended, every voice was blended in a soft harmony. As I worked I thought how fine it would be if we "grown-ups" who know the value of right thinking would raise a voice of harmony in the midst of a group voicing discord. Everyone would soon fall in line, for harmony is the most contagious thing in the world. Everyone really longs for it.

I began when my children were small to read to them, good literature and poetry. My oldest son, now in junior high school, has found this foundation very valuable in his school work. Now that he is going to the public library and selecting his own reading material, I find his choice is usually very good. Reading books may open up a wonderful outlook on life, or it may cause a child to spend valuable time getting a distorted picture of what happiness consists of.

I find the Educational page of the Monitor very helpful and look forward with pleasure to the splendid articles therein.

Mrs. R. J. W.

The Teaching of Number

VI—Special Apparatus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cheltenham, Eng.

PERHAPS some suggestions for the syllabus and for apparatus may be useful. The preliminary steps are always to develop the sense of differences—in texture and color, in length, weight, height, and so on. At first we confine ourselves to two of each, i. e., long and short, heavy and light, large and small, and when the child is familiar with these we add a medium group, so that long and short now become longest and shortest. The stair and the tower, hollow graded cubes, building bricks, painted cardboard strips, are all in use here, and so are graded cube beads, lead and pebbles, corks and feathers. When the child can place the lengths in order of increase or decrease, we "go upstairs" with him, counting each lengthening strip from one to ten.

For his introduction to symbols, we take him either to the price tickets of our friend the grocer, to the number frieze on the wall where little companies of birds go flying, or we utilize his tram tickets, of which he invariably has a rich collection. One cannot lay down any hard and fast rule for this introduction. The child himself will suggest the right way to the watchful teacher. Counters, marbles, cowries, beads, all come into use for the teaching of the values of figures from 1 to 5. The last step here is when the child makes himself a bead chain, fastens it off and ties a ticket on it which says 5. Then we return to the figure 1 and teach up to 8, thus revising the work done already, as well as covering new ground. The chain of 8 is made, and we teach from 1 to 10.

Loose figures to place on bricks and beside bead chains, beams to place in holes and a figure to lay beside, counters to fit over circles on a board and a figure to correspond, come into use.

With Marbles and the Like

Now we begin to count in chorus and continue to 20, and then from 1 to 30 and 40. Additions of units, the sum to be under 10, is carried out with marbles and counters, bricks and dominoes. We make 10 chains of beads, bunch up 10 feathers and so on, and barter them for loose ones, and play fine games where one red brick is worth two cowries. Quoits, skittles, dominoes, scoring games, go on apace, and cards are prepared for addition of two units, and loose answer figures are provided. We count up to 50, and check the answers to our sums by looking at the reverse side of the card.

Subtraction of units under 10 requires much the same type of apparatus, though it is wise at first to have distinctive colors for the sum cards in the first two rules. The carrying figure is dealt with, and here the boards divided by a broad stripe are introduced. It is then easy for the child, in dealing, for instance, with such a sum as 14—9 to take his nine from the 10 and then move the remaining one from the broken bundle "which isn't a 10 any more," to the unit side for the final calculation of the remainder. Mixed test cards in the two operations, counting to 100, and the making of 100-boxes of beans, bring us on to preparation for tables by counting in twos (odds and evens), tens, fives and threes. Cardboard money appears, shopping cards and games.

Division as a "sharing game" we prefer before multiplication, partly because the child is always having practice in it in his daily activities. Stick bundles of tens, rulers, scales and scissors are in constant use. Elementary fractions we introduce by means of the ever useful milk bottles which hold one-third of a pint, and we proceed to much merriment and splashing at the tap when we borrow a quart measure and fill quarter-pint cups with water. Halfpennies and farthings appear, and we learn the component parts of a shilling. Tables are written down in the usual form, that of two first, then tens, fives, threes, fours, sixes, sevens, eights, nines, elevens and twelves as we grow to them. At the moment we are experimenting with the elevens table following the tens, since it is simple in construction and also gives a satisfactory introduction to the addition of units to the tens already known.

To Lay Aside Mechanical Aids

When the tables are written, the multiplication sign is thoroughly familiar and we can proceed to sums of this kind. Mixed tests on all four rules follow, using numbers up to 100. Written and picture problems prepare the way for later arithmetic books, and at this stage practically all mechanical aids to number work are laid aside, except in the case of backward or unconvinced children, in occasional demonstrations, or to correct errors. Sometimes they are used to prove the correctness of an answer.

Tape measures and rulers are in use for scale models and measurement sums, cardboard clock dials, weights up to a pound, coins up to half crowns, with plenty of pence for building the table by gradual steps to five shillings. Revision cards on the first four rules, and those same rules applied to money, are presented, with any apparatus that may be necessary to demonstrate the working of simple two-process problems. Mental arithmetic, applied arithmetic, tests for speed and accuracy, with plenty of practice in the more difficult tables and measures, keep interest and attention on tiptoe. Numbers appear up to 1000, elementary fractions, money to £1, tables of farthings, shillings and halfpennies, and perhaps an introduction to the decimal system, when once the child can appreciate a tenth part, with all the fascination of multiplying and dividing in tens by moving the decimal point to right or left.

It is all great fun and tremendously interesting, an introduction to a world where one can be a shopkeeper, banker, assessor, surveyor, and juggler all in the course of one golden day.

DOROTHY THODY

[This is the last of a series of six articles The other five appeared Nov. 28, Dec. 5, 12, 19 and 26.]

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A New England Story-Teller

TWO almost simultaneous happenings, that of finding one of Rose Terry Cooke's stories included in May Lamberton Becker's "Golden Tales of New England," and that of revisiting the town where Mrs. Cooke wrote many of her stories, revived a childhood curiosity about a woman who had once been a conspicuous part of the life of the old town and who now seems to be but a name: a name briefly, though respectfully, inscribed on the pages of only the more detailed histories of American literature.

"A pioneer in the school of fiction that later stands for the depicting of New England life and character in their actuality"; "one of the first to open New England to the reading public by the story-teller's art"; "the real pioneer in the New England story." These phrases, floating on the broad stream of American literary history, were about all that was easily discernible. They were definite enough; they sounded as if nothing more need be said. For that very reason they invited examination, just because their air of having put Rose Terry Cooke forever in her place would make any curious person, who happened to think about it, wonder how she got there and whether she ought to stay there.

Rose Terry Cooke, who was a friend of Sarah Orne Jewett and Anne Trumbull Slosson, was also a protegée of Mrs. James T. Fields, a highly valued contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* during the editorship of James Russell Lowell, and to *Harper's* and *Scribner's;* she wrote enough verse to fill a fair-sized volume, a novel called "Steadfast," a story for girls called "Happy Dodd," and almost innumerable tales and sketches for "fireside" magazines, and religious and juvenile periodicals. Three volumes of collected stories, "Root Bound," "Somebody's Neighbors," and "Huckleberries Gathered From New England Hills," contain the best of her work.

She did not consider this her best work; at least not for a long time. With all the ardor of an ardent nature, she longed to be a poet. She began as a poet. When she was twelve, her first published verses appeared, privately, in the *Hartford Courant*, to her own surprised delight. At thirty-three she had written poems enough to fill a book, and many years later there came a revised and enlarged edition. Some of her verses sound like echoes of more renowned poets; but others, evoked by her own surroundings, have individual feeling and expression. The poem most often mentioned is "The Two Villages," which describes exactly what she saw from her own window, when she lived in the little factory village of Collinsville, Connecticut. She would have been glad to write nothing but poetry, but economic pressure drove her into another form of writing and made her popular. She was astonished, and even a little hurt, that James Russell Lowell accepted five of her sketches, instead of her poetry, for the first year's issues of the *Atlantic*.

Her earliest prose writing showed how little she then realized the need of seeing or experiencing what she wrote about, for it was a romance called "The Mormon's Wife," written for *Grahame's Magazine*. She had never seen a Mormon, and perhaps never expected to see one; but, when she wrote about one, at the age of eighteen, she believed, like most writers of her time, that the romantic and remote made the best fodder for fiction. Although she was original and independent in small matters of social intercourse, it was several years before it occurred to her that she did not have to adventure into Utah or some other far-off region, visited only in her imagination; but that close beside her, in the sparse hill towns where she had taught school, in the village houses on her own street, in the cramped lives of Connecticut spinsters and the obdurate religiosity of New England deacons, lay stories that could bring both tears and laughter. It was a long time, however, before she could really see that these simple character studies of hers were a thoroughly respectable kind of writing. She wrote them for diversion, spontaneously. They came easily; and, because they were so much less difficult than poetry, she thought they must be inferior. Later in life she took a different attitude and understood quite thoroughly the nature of her special gift. But that was after the *Atlantic Monthly* and other dignified magazines had shown what they wanted from her, and she had formed friendships with other writers who were working a similar vein.

From that time on she utilized more and more freely the material that lay around her, often without troubling to disguise its sources. Places and persons in her sketches are still traced, by old residents in "Mytown"—which is Winsted, Connecticut—to their originals. Yet the likenesses, easily detected by a native, make a picture that to an outsider seems a little softened. This bears witness to her kindliness, for her eye was always of the keenest and her wit, in speech, somewhat sharp. The fact was that she had too much sympathy with her characters to be harsh with them. Though to the citizens of the town she married into, she may have seemed a little detached in her manner, she was really a part of what she wrote.

This is proved by the simple facts of her life. She was born in 1827 in West Hartford, Connecticut, of a family that combined pride in the finest New England lineage with frugal living. At sixteen, after a few years at the Hartford Female Seminary, she was teaching in a country school. Later she lived with her mother in Collinsville, in a small house on her sister's estate, and later still she married a young widower, a small-factory owner much her junior. Most of her married life was spent in Winsted, which she once described in great detail, under the name of Mytown, in an article which *Harper's Magazine* published in 1877. All of the towns in which she lived were near enough to the farm lands, and were so much a composite of village and country life, that she was being constantly supplied with a variety of subjects for her portrayal of New England types.

It has been said of her that no other writer has been so sympathetic and delicate in the interpretation of the *whole* of the New England character. She had a many-sided temperament, compounded of laughter and tears, of detached, satiric observation and unfailing neighborliness, of tenderness suddenly hardening into unmistakable bitterness. She was a part of what she wrote, and the title under which some of her stories were collected—"Huckleberries Gathered From New England Hills"—was as significant of the writer as of what she wrote. She herself said of her stories, and the native fruit of the pastures, that they are "hardy, sweet yet spicy, defying storms of heat or cold with calm persistence, clinging to a poor soil, barren pastures, gray and rocky hillsides, yet drawing fruitful issue from scanty sources."

At first the eccentricities that developed in the New England character from living in isolation stirred her sense of comedy, which was always keen. But as soon as she began to write, to turn her characters over in her thoughts and search for the springs of their conduct, she began to feel with them and for them. She could not help being their mouthpiece.

"I have a reverence for poor old maids as for the Nine Muses," she once said. Anyone who reads two of the most long-lived of her stories, "The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse" and "Odd Miss Todd," realizes that without being told. The latter tale, with its account of the faint blossoming of romance in elderly Miss Todd who was wooed—temporarily—by a young minister, recalls in a way the author's own marriage.

Mrs. Cooke's field, the New England short story, was entered so soon by so many other skillful writers that her modest achievements were speedily overshadowed. New names caught the public eye. As one rereads, or perhaps reads for the first time, the stories that were favorites with Mrs. Cooke's admirers, it is needful to remember that the material she used was not hackneyed in her day. The sternness of the Yankee farmer, the sacrificial disposition of his womenfolk, the ingrowing orthodoxy that was beginning to yield to new influences, and the healthy common sense of the rank and file who form a kind of chorus, have been so thoroughly perpetuated by Rose Terry Cooke and those who followed her, that they have passed into common knowledge. Before it was too late, she recorded something that was decaying; while there still were originals from which to draw, she depicted types that have now been mingled in the conglomerate mass. Thanks to the example set by Lowell and the *Atlantic*, these stories of homely common characters of an earlier New England were recognized as authentic literature.

"Miss Lucinda," "Freedom Wheeler's Controversy With Providence," and "The Deacon's Week," which the author considered her best work, cannot possibly strike a reader of this day with the surprise of a fresh note. For us the edges are dulled. At the same time a receptive reader can catch the sympathy, the artlessness that is good art—the sound, spicy, homely flavor of huckleberries picked in New England pastures.

W. K. R.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Beauty of Quietness

There is a quality of quietness which is frequently expressed in nature. In it there is some essence which is as satisfying as its opposite, noise, is unsettling. Robert Louis Stevenson gives a clue to this in some of his less-known verses where, in describing an ebullient river which he came across in his travels, he writes:

"Not once it falters in its flight
Or knows the comfort of a pool."

"The comfort of a pool"! How descriptive is the phrase! We may see in a flash, as he had often done, the hurrying peat-brown waters of one of his native burns, flecked with golden-white froth, as it dashes round the rocks and boulders which stand in its path, dancing and playing in the sunlight, till suddenly the rocky formation of its bed breaks away, it hurls itself over a fall and is caught in the deep quietness of a rock-rimmed pool. Calm and still and dark it lies, a silent protest against the fuss and hurry of streams in general, and of this burn in particular, and the headlong rush of water seems suddenly engulfed in its peace. The bog myrtle at its edge dips scented fingers in the water, while above it a birch tree seeks to find her golden trembling tassels reflected in its surface.

Stevenson recognized in those quiet depths a sense of comfort which most of us gain but falteringly and inarticulately. But not only in such scenes does the beauty of quietness distill its essence. We have found it in the fulfilled serenity of a September day, as we sat on the slopes of the South Downs. Below us the weald lay checkered with little fields, where the golden corn stood in stooks waiting for the harvesting. The close turf on which we sat was sweet with wild thyme, and the utter stillness and quietude was made up of tiny friendly sounds. The rustling of grasshoppers, the soft humming of bees, and the regular cropping of sheep near by, all blended into a lovely harmony. The passage of time has made little difference to such a scene; for, when the Romans came, they found the Downs much as they are today. The strength and immobility which these hills exemplify have lasted through the centuries.

Or again we may find this beauty of quietness in the heart of a Yorkshire moor, where the waist-deep heather rolls for miles in wonderful shades of purple and amethyst, away to the soft, clear blue of a distant horizon. The creak of cartwheels in the distance, or the sudden cry of a cock grouse as he whirs upward clumsily, yet with deceptive speed, ending his call with that indescribable "Go-back, go-back, go-back," which seems to include the wisdom of centuries, is all that breaks the deep silence, so satisfying to ears filled with the clang of cities.

Removed from that noise and stir of city streets, one learns to listen. Listening and quietness are closely akin. Have we not all tasted the comfort of a good listener? Yet it is comparatively rare to find those who would rather listen than speak. Mr. E. V. Lucas, in one of his books called "Listeners Lure," gives an interesting picture of such an individual; one who has realized and exemplified the beauty of quietness, the stillness which lies at the core of things, untouched by the disturbances which are only on the surface. This silence, so different from that maintained by those who have nothing to say, invites confidence and imparts serenity, for it is the outcome of a well-poised character.

Such a listening attitude of thought is receptive; and they miss much who are so filled with the bustle and stir of their own doings that, like Stevenson's river, they know not "the comfort of a pool"! So, wherever encountered, this beauty of quietness presents something satisfactory, comforting, elusive, no doubt; yet to be found amid the stir of cities just as truly as among the great silences of nature.

Atoll

It was a white atoll,—
A coral-white atoll,—
Like a lily
Floating on the blue deep lagoon.

It had roots of coral,
Deep roots of white coral,
Roots sea-deep
In the blue deep lagoon.

Te-ra-i Ta-ne
Took me there
In his cockle-shell va-a.

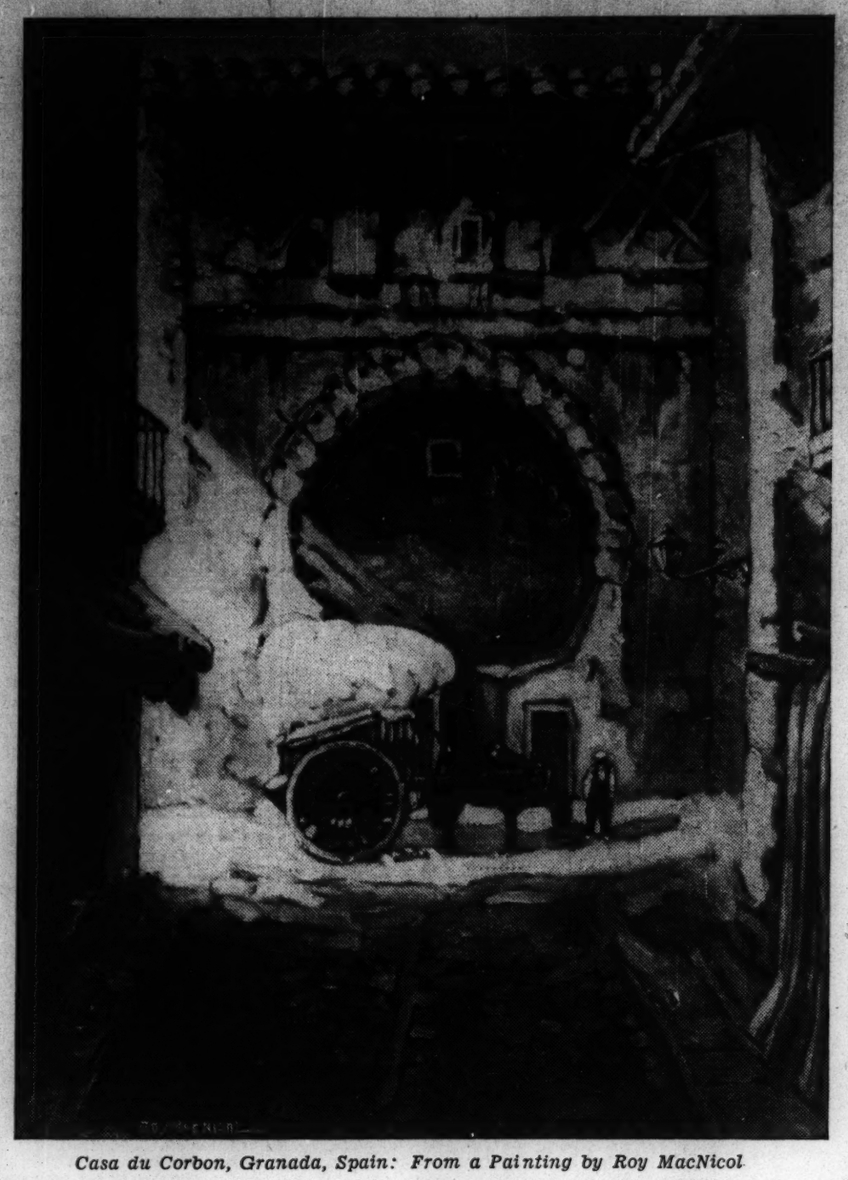
Stillness and sun,
And round white sea-shells!
Stillness and calm,
And the green cocoa-palm!

Te-ra-i Ta-ne took me away
In his cockle-shell va-a.
Away from the sunshine

Glistening or the palm!
Away from that stillness,
That blueness, that calm!

It was a coral atoll,—
A white coral atoll,—
Like a lily
Floating on the blue deep lagoon.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.



Casa du Corbon, Granada, Spain: From a Painting by Roy MacNicol

PARTLY Spanish and partly Scottish is the ancestry of Mr. Roy MacNicol. Often in past years he has dropped his work as a decorative painter in New York C[illegible], and gone on long painting tours to little-traveled ways in Spain. He delights in the older parts of the country, where the Moorish architectural influence is still strong. In Granada, capital of the former Moorish kingdom, Mr. MacNicol discovers for us in his painting, "Casa du Corbon," a picturesque great arch framed, as it were, in a vista at the end of a courtyard or street. Richness of texture and sumptuousness of design in the building are here transferred to canvas with a feeling for the big elements of the scene.

The painter attains a patterned effect in the flagging of the foreground, yet keeps this value from becoming insistent by maintaining it in shadow. The sun strikes down from the left, behind the house with an awning, making the two-wheeled cart, with its horse and attendant, the focal center of interest. Throughout the picture, one notices how the artist has laid off his composition in broad contrasting or harmonizing masses of hue and form, attaining, in a study that assembles many values, a unified effect in the whole.

Through a Curtain of Falling Rain

It was the witching hour between daylight and dark, a lingering dusk which sometimes appears at the close of a winter's day, and it was raining softly, as we motored through the redwoods to the sea. Over the rolling hills the clouds played strange pranks, lumbering darkly over the crests like elephants on parade, or slipping into the crevices in blue vapory puffs, palely exquisite as armfuls of wild lilac. The rain and the eerie light of the waning day had spun a curtain of platinum gauze between the earth and the sky. And through this curtain of falling rain appeared the pale sickle of a very young moon, a very timid moon teetering uncertainly on one end, while near by bravely gleamed the evening star.

There was a scattering of redwoods on our left; on the right they covered the hillsides for miles, their dipping boughs glistening in the rain, their wild emerald beauty stirring our fancy and filling us with mingled reverence and awe. What wandering tribes built fires at their feet, long ages ago, or slept within the shadow of their wide protecting arms? Drenched with the dews and rocked with the winds of centuries, how gracious and serene they stand.

Night fell swiftly as we neared the water; it grew stormier and the rain beat in gusts against the windows of the car. The wind assembled a host of vagabond clouds, marshaled them like mountains half a mile out to sea. Not one white cap was visible, not a single breaker formed to crash against the shore. The effect was stupendous—a perfect illusion of a vast, sweeping river of sullen, leaden waters rolling grandly between those phantom mountains and the rugged palisades along which we rode. The young moon had grown bolder as she rose higher, and hung now in the heavens like a huge diamond brooch; the evening star dropped lower, a splendid solitaire.

Bestandsaufnahme

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

KAUFLEUTE und alle, die im Geschäftsleben stehen, kennen den Ausdruck „Bestandsaufnahme". Viele Leute außerhalb des Geschäftslebens lernen einsehen, daß es hilfreich und vorteilhaft ist, den Bestand des persönlichen Eigentums aufzunehmen, nicht des konkreten Eigentums, sondern des abstrakten Besitzes, der hauptsächlich für den Erfolg oder Mißerfolg in dem Geschäft, das wir menschliches Leben nennen, verantwortlich ist. Von einer solchen Bestandsaufnahme kann man viele hilfreiche Lehren lernen; sie kann einen sogar lehren, aus scheinbaren Fehlern Nutzen zu ziehen.

In der Geschäftswelt hört man viel über Werte, meist nur Scheinwerte, sogenannte Gewinne oder Verluste auf dem Papier, reden. Ein rechter Begriff von Werten ist zur richtigen Feststellung von Gewinn oder Verlust unbedingt notwendig. Beim Überblicken materiellen Verlustes oder Gewinnes schlagen manche vielleicht den Verlust oder den Gewinn höher an, als er ist. Auch dies ist Scheinwert.

Aus dem geistigen Schöpfungsbericht im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose können wir den rechten Wert des Menschen erkennen lernen. Gott segnete den Menschen und sprach: „Seid fruchtbar". Und Gott gab dem Menschen Herrschaft „über die ganze Erde". Also steht dem Menschen unbegrenzt Gutes zu Gebote, nämlich gottverliehene Herrschaft, Fähigkeit, Tüchtigkeit und Wohlstand. Von diesem bleibenden Guten eine Bestandsaufnahme machen heißt sich mit ihm und seinem unaufhörlichen Wirken in Verbindung bringen.

Warum sollte, wenn ein solch großer Vorrat von wirklich Gutem zur Verfügung steht, unordentliche Gedankenware im Warenbestand bleiben? Warum z. B. fortwährend Gedanken des Mangels, der Begrenzung, der Krankheit, der Zwietracht, der Unvollkommenheit gebrauchen, wenn sie sich doch unfehlbar in Widerwärtigkeit bekunden? Warum aus seinem Gedankenwarenlager nicht jeden Gedanken entfernen, der nicht Gutes bringt? Was tut es, wenn eine Denkgewohnheit nicht ganz schlecht oder ein Urteil über unsern Nächsten gerade das zu sein scheint, was er verdient, oder wenn Selbstrechtfertigung, Eigenliebe und Selbstbedauern trostreich scheinen oder der weltliche Maßstab für Recht oder Unrecht uns leicht annehmbar dünkt? Bringen diese Gedankenzustände mehr als einen Scheinwert? Wir sollten den Bestand unserer Gedanken und Gefühle sorgfältig aufnehmen und nicht alle diese täuschenden, irrtümlichen Annahmen übersehen. Viele scheinbare Aktivforderungen erweisen sich bei ehrlicher Prüfung als schwere Schulden, deren man sich schnell entledigen sollte; denn man ist wie der Kaufmann für den vorrätigen Bestand verantwortlich. Warum soll man sich für fragwürdige Gedankenware haftbar machen? Warum soll man nicht nur das Beste auf Lager haben?

Wie oft habe ich dieses Jahr meinen Vorrat an Freundlichkeit umgesetzt? sollte man sich zum eigenen Nutzen fragen. Oft sollten Worte der Anerkennung gesprochen werden, oft sollte man einen nicht anwesenden Nachbarn ehrlich verteidigen und diejenigen loben, die Lob rechtmäßig verdient haben. Salomo sagte: „Weigere dich nicht, dem Dürftigen Gutes zu tun, so deine Hand von Gott hat, solches zu tun". Um unsern Vorrat an Menschenfreundlichkeit als Gewinn buchen zu können, muß er umgesetzt verden.

Besonders wichtig ist die Vorbereitung, ehe man im Denken mit der Bestandsaufnahme beginnt. Bereitwillig sollte man eigennützige Ziele und Selbstverherrlichung, alles unfreundliche und lieblose Denken, aufgeben. Wer sich glücklich fühlen und einen richtigen Ausblick haben will, muß in dem Bestreben zu geben das Verlangen nach Besitz verlieren. Unsere Haltung muß von Frohsein und von freudiger Dankbarkeit für die dem Menschen verliehenen großen Gottesgaben, von Dankbarkeit für das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe und für deren Kundwerdung im täglichen Leben zeugen.

Treffend fragt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 2): „Sollen wir an dem offenen Quell, aus dem schon mehr hervorströmt, als wir entgegennehmen, um noch mehr flehen?" Unsere Fülle besteht aus dem Guten, das wir kennen und zum Ausdruck bringen. Das brachliegende Gute trägt wie unangelegtes Gold nie Zinsen.

Den Tag damit beginnen, daß man bestrebt ist, sich der Gegenwart und Macht Gottes bewußt zu werden, heißt der Güte Gottes im Leben den Platz einräumen. Den Menschen als vollkommen und geistig sehen, heißt das von Gott stammende überreiche Gute erkennen. Das Denken von Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen erfüllt sein lassen, heißt am Guten in demselben Maße teilhaben. Geduld, Freundlichkeit, Barmherzigkeit gegen seine Mitmenschen üben, heißt das Gute im Umlauf halten.

Das Heute ist für jeden die Zeit, damit zu beginnen, seine Bestandsaufnahme zu machen, die Summe des empfangenen und des gespendeten Guten zu überblicken. Jetzt ist die Zeit, sich zu entschließen, für mehr Gutes Raum zu machen, damit andere an mehr Gutem teilhaben können; denn das Gute kann nicht aufgespeichert werden. Bei diesem wissenschaftlichen Bestandaufnehmen kann aus materiellem Verlust geistiger Gewinn werden. Man kann nur eine falsche Auffassung von sich und von Werten verlieren. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 341): „O lerne mit Gott verlieren, und du findest das ewige Leben: du gewinnst alles!"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Shelter

Here in the wood there is no snow—
Only the faint, gray wash of wind,
The crow's cry like the taste of bark:
Here in the wood I go,
Flecking the gentle flow
Of pine waves breaking endlessly on air
With ticking of the twigs beneath my feet.
Here in the brittle wood I go
Sheltered from snow.

—CHRISTY MACKAYE, in "Wind in the Grass."

To Take Stock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MERCHANTS and all persons engaged in the mercantile business are familiar with the phrase "to take stock." Many persons outside the mercantile world are learning that to take stock of personal property is helpful and profitable; not of concrete property, but of abstract possessions, which are largely responsible for failure or success in the business of human living. From this kind of stock-taking many helpful lessons can be learned; it can even teach one how to draw profit from apparent mistakes.

In the business world there is much talk about value, mostly merely fictitious value, called paper profit or loss. A proper sense of values is vitally necessary if true record is to be made when estimating any profit or loss. In reviewing material loss or gain, some may let either the loss or the gain count for more than it is worth. This, too, is fictitious value.

In the spiritual record of creation, found in the first chapter of Genesis, a right value of man can be gained. God blessed man and said, "Be fruitful." And God gave man dominion "over all the earth." There is, then, limitless good at man's command, namely, God-given dominion, ability, capacity, prosperity. To take stock of this enduring good is to connect oneself with it and its perpetual activity.

With so great a store of good actually available, why should cluttering mental merchandise be left in stock? Why, for instance, keep in current use thoughts of lack, limitation, disease, discord, imperfection, since they are certain to be manifested in discord? Why not rid one's mental storehouse of every thought which will not bring good? What if some habit of thought appears to be not entirely bad; or some estimating of one's neighbor appears to be just what that person deserves; or supposing self-justification, self-love, self-pity, seems comforting, or the world's standard of what is right or wrong easy to accept? Do these mental states bring more than fictitious value? One should take careful stock of one's thoughts and feelings, and not overlook all such misleading errors of belief. Many appearing as assets will be discovered to be heavy liabilities when honestly estimated; and they should then be quickly discarded, for, like the merchant, one is responsible for the stock in possession. Why make oneself liable for questionable mental merchandise? Why have anything in stock but the best?

How often have I turned my stock of kindness this year? is a profitable question to ask oneself. There are many times when commendable words should be spoken; when honest defense should be made on behalf of the absent neighbor; when praise should be given to those who have rightfully earned praise. Solomon said, "Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it." If it is to be listed among the assets, one's stock of human kindness must be the "turnover" kind.

Quite important is the preparation before one begins mentally to take stock. There should be willingness to let go of selfish aims and personal glorification, of all unlovely and unloving thoughts; to lose the desire to possess in the endeavor to give is necessary if one wishes to have a happy perception and a correct perspective. One's attitude must speak of gladness, and of joyful gratitude for God's great gifts to man; of gratitude for Life, Truth, and Love, and for their manifestation in daily experience.

Mrs. Eddy pertinently asks (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 2), "Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept?" The good we know and express constitutes our abundance. Unused good, like unused gold, never pays dividends.

To begin one's day by striving to become conscious of God's presence and power is to make place for God's goodness in experience. To see man as spiritual and perfect is to realize the abundant good derived from God. To fill thought with love for God and man is to partake of the same measure of good; to exercise patience, kindness, charity, to one's fellow men is to keep good in circulation.

Today is the time for each one to begin to take stock, to look over the amount of good received and the amount of good expended. Now is the time to resolve to make room for more good, in order that more good can be shared; for good cannot be stored. In this scientific stock-taking, material loss may turn to spiritual gain. A false sense of self, of values, is all that can be lost. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p 341), "O learn to lose with God! and you find Life eternal: you gain all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Coaching Days in Oxford

In 1884 the Bodleian Library bought from Mr. William Bayzand, then janitor at the Radcliffe Camera, the manuscript of notes that he had made on "Coaching In and Out of Oxford from 1820 to 1840." This was none other than the Bill Bayzand who in his time had been a celebrated guard on the London-Hereford *Mazeppa*. The manuscript was subsequently printed in the Transactions of the Oxford Historical Society. Bayzand could recall the days when coming and going the Oxford inns saw seventy-three coaches daily. . . .

Bayzand draws a vivid picture of an Oxford scene in which for many years he was himself one of the liveliest figures. He takes us round the city at an early morning hour, halting first outside The Angel in the High, where ten coaches are already lined up along the street; porters, hostlers and guards busy with a rattle of interjections as they make a final inspection of traces, chains, harness, luggage. Already the passengers are in their seats, the boys at the leaders' heads, and the coachmen up on their boxes, gently stroking the wheelers with their whips, and taking large turnip watches from ample frontages for frequent consultation. And then the signal is heard, Queen's clock striking eight. The boys stand back, the guards swing into their places, the yard servants cry "Right away," and the departure is led by the Cambridge post, four bays, heading for Magdalen bridge on its eighty-two-mile journey. . . .

News can never have the same tang since the days when it was taken through the town from the inn-yards by word of mouth. The incoming coaches were the chief intelligence of the time, and within a few minutes of their arrival there was an eager buzz of gossip drifting away to the taverns and by-ways. At moments of national excitement, the coaches were waylaid by a continuous ambush of inquiry on the roads; a ploughman would shout his question over the hedge, well pleased with a word of answer, and the population of hamlets, too inconspicuous for official notice, would mob the guard's seat at a run, a mile into the open country. Epochal events, Trafalgar or Waterloo, would send the coaches out of London garlanded with oak-leaves, and the fortunate messengers could make what levies they liked on a transported people.

Bayzand, who by some means was able to secure copies of *The Times* at six o'clock in London before he made his morning start on *Mazeppa*, tells how he was besieged by bidders along the western road on the day when it was known that the Reform Bill of 1832 had become law. Four browns or four bays, the successive stages were vocal with "Has the Bill passed?" At Shottenham, a gentleman gave a sovereign for a copy of the paper; at Ross the price had risen to two sovereigns; and on arrival at Hereford, the guard was carried shoulder-high to Mr. Bosley's inn, where the precious journal changed hands for a five-pound note on the Hereford Old Bank, and having been read aloud to a cheering company, was "framed, glazed and hung up in the Club Room for many years."—From "Inheritance," by JOHN DRINKWATER.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "God." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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MARKET STARTS THE YEAR WITH LOWER PRICES

Lack of Buyers in Evidence Rather Than Special Selling Pressure

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—With many of Wall Street's most active traders enjoying a long week-end holiday, the stock market drifted lower in the New Year's first session today with a number of leading stocks declining 1 to 4 points.

Trading approximated 750,000 shares, and there was no particular force to selling. Sharp declines in prices were attributed in brokerage circles more to apathetic buying during the abbreviated holiday session than to pressure of selling.

Railroad stocks showed better resistance than industrials, which reacted under leadership of U. S. Steel which gave way 2 points or so.

As a group, the utilities showed considerable weakness. Today's reports produced little new beyond announcement that receivers had been appointed for the $200,000,000 American Commonwealths Power Corp., a major utility holding corporation. American Telephone, Peoples Gas and several other utilities were down 1 to more than 4 points. Western Union sold off about 5

Substantial Losses

American Can reacted to a new low. Losses of 3 or more points occurred in du Pont, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, and Macy. Case Threshing Machine was relatively steady, selling about a point below its Thursday levels.

Wall Street was again disposed to regard the railroad financial outlook as moderately encouraging. Statements by several executives lent encouragement to belief that better operating conditions would result from prospective wage and rate readjustments.

Atchison was an exception to the carrier list, declining 2 points or so, but New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, New Haven, and Pennsylvania were bought in sufficient volume to arrest their declines within a point or so of their Thursday prices.

All New York commodity markets were closed.

Bonds Mark Time

The bond market was disposed to mark time in today's brief session, although prices were irregularly higher.

The utility list came in for more than ordinary attention, and a number of these loans advanced moderately. Among those registering gains were American Telephone 5s of 1960 and debenture 5s of 1965. American & Foreign Power 5s also advanced. Postal Telegraph and International Telephone liens were inclined to sag.

Railroad bonds did not ach..eve the sweeping gains of Thursday, but some of the carriers, such as Atchison, Illinois Central and Nickel Plate, sold at higher prices. On the other hand, liens of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, Missouri Pacific lost part of the previous advances.

Argentine Government bonds were the leaders in the foreign category, a number selling up around 4 points at one time. German issues were fractionally lower. The 5½s were marked up in early trading, but later became easy. British 5½s were firm, and Japanese securities showed a tendency to resist recent pressure which caused them to record new lows.

Stock privilege issues were mixed in extremely light trading.

CLOTH MARKET AT FALL RIVER QUIET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 2—Orders were light in the local cloth market this week, although inquiry reached fair volume.

The dull holiday period, however, has not resulted in any sizeable accumulation of goods in this market as the mills have well engaged in producing contract business.

Prices have held firm throughout the week. Today's quotations on standard print cloth goods are as follows: 39-in., 56x44s, 4⅛c; 31-½-in., 56x52s, 4⅝c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3¼c; 27-in., 56x44s, 2 15-16c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2⅛c.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The actual physical properties of the country are intact and ready to respond as freely as in the past to the demands of 100,000,000 people. Sooner or later this demand will again arise, and one can be sure that behind the clouds of today the unseen sun still is there. We think that this is not merely a blind hope. It is a reasonable and logical conclusion from the history of the past.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The new year opens with international debts and commodity prices the two main problems. Without going into extended argument, we believe there is a closer connection between the two than commonly supposed. Upon a more definite settlement of the first problem we believe the rate of recovery will largely depend.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Further recovery in security prices is probable during the first part of the New Year, but it would seem too much to expect a sharp rise above the high point reached during the middle of December.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: With indications multiplying that we are now witnessing the final phase of a thorough liquidation and readjustment of the unfavorable factors which have been retarding improvement in financial and industrial conditions, uncertainty and lack of confidence should gradually be replaced by an improvement in sentiment toward the outlook.

Colwell & Co., Boston: Railroad stocks have been so thoroughly liquidated that any developments of a constructive nature might conceivably improve their market position.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: We believe that rallying tendencies will be more in evidence during the forepart of January.

BOND SALE TIME LIMIT EXTENDED

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2—Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., has been authorized by state railroad commission to extend time to July 31, 1933, in which it may sell $8,000,000 refunding mortgage 4½s of 1955 previously authorized. Commission also granted the company permission to extend the time to Dec. 31, 1932, in which to sell the balance of preferred issue authorized under previous orders.

KRESS OFFERS TO BUY STOCK

S H Kress & Co. has sent letters to holders of special preferred stock, stating the company desires to purchase not exceeding 50,000 shares of its outstanding special preferred stock at its par value of $10 a share, less New York state and federal stock transfer tax, and to effect the purchase on or before Jan. 15

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
14¼	2	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	3	2	2	2	2½
23½	3½	..	Adams Express	1400	4¼	4	4	4	4½
100⅝	47⅝	6½	Air Reduction	400	49½	48¼	48¼	48¼	49½
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	800	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13¼	14⅜
13⅝	1	..	Alleghany Corp	1600	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
59½	1⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾	3¾
55½	1⅝	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	3¼	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
59	1⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
46¼	10	.60	Alleghany Steel	30	12	12	12	12	..
182¾	64	6‡	Allied Chem	5000	68½	65½	66	66	68⅝
48⅝	10½	1	Allis Chalmers	400	11	11	11	11	10⅞
23	11¼	2	Amerada	100	13	13	13	13	14½
29⅜	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	6	6	6	6	6¼
62¾	12¼	3	Am Bank Note	300	14	13½	13½	..	..
17⅞	1⅝	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	3	3	3	..	..
129⅝	58⅝	8‡	Am Can	7600	80¾	78¾	79⅝	80	..
153½	115	7	Am Can pf	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	116½	..
38¾	4½	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	..
86	20⅜	7	Am Car & F pf	10	26	26	26	29	..
48⅝	30¼	3‡	Am Chicle	200	31⅜	31½	31½	31½	31½
51¾	8¼	..	Am & For Pow	1900	7⅞	6¾	7	7	7
90	18	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	25	..
79½	10	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1300	13	12	12½	12	..
31⅝	10½	2	Am Ice	1200	15	14	14	14⅜	..
26	5	..	Am International	400	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½	..
30¾	5	..	Am Locomotive	100	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	6¼	..
84⅜	29⅜	7	Am Loco pf	100	31	31	31	30⅝	..
89¼	14	..	Am Metal 6%	30	16	16	16	..	..
39½	1	..	Am Nat Gas pf	40	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
64¼	11⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	1200	14	13½	13½	13	..
21½	5	.80	Am Radiator	900	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜	..
37⅜	1⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛	..
1⅝	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	..
58½	17½	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	1900	18¾	17⅜	17⅜	18⅝	..
138⅛	75	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	75½	..
4½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	1100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	..
31¼	5	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	5100	35¼	35¼	35¼	36½	..
108½	84½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	86½	86½	86½	87	..
201¾	112¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	36100	116¾	112¼	113½	116¾	..
80⅜	23½	3	Am Wat W&E	1400	28¾	26¾	27	28½	..
40	15¼	..	Am Woolen pf	400	16⅞	16	16⅜	16½	..
42¼	9¼	..	Anaconda Cop	4500	9¾	9¼	9½	9⅝	..
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15	..
18	8	1	Archer Daniels	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	..
102	90	7	Archer Dan pf	30	90	90	90	..	..
72	30	7	Armour Del pf	200	35½	34	34	37	..
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill A	400	1	1	1	⅞	..
2⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	400	¾	⅝	¾	¾	..
47	5½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
28⅞	1¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	1⅝	..
29⅜	5¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	300	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7¾	..
31	8¾	2	Asso Oil	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
203⅜	79¼	10	Atchison T & S F	400	83½	82	82	85	..
120	25	4	Atl Coast Line	100	27½	27½	27½	28	..
23⅜	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	..
295½	84½	4‡	Auburn Auto	17200	134½	124¼	125½	131	..
6½	2	..	Aviation Corp Del	1900	3½	2⅞	2⅞	4⅛	..
			—B—						
27⅞	4⅝	..	Baldwin Loco	300	5	5	5	5⅛	..
104½	15	..	Baldwin Loco pf	30	16½	16½	16½	16½	..
87½	14	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	15½	14⅝	14⅞	15¼	..
80½	25	4	Balt & Ohio pf	300	33	33	33	33	..
14½	4	.60	Barnsdall A	2400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
25½	12⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	1600	17⅜	16½	16⅝	17½	..
46¼	19¾	2	Best & Co	200	22	21½	21½	22¾	..
70⅜	11¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	1200	19	18	18	18¾	..
123⅞	60	7	Beth Steel pf	200	62	61¾	61¾	63	..
43	15½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19⅞	..
76½	35⅛	3‡	Borden	1700	37½	36½	36¾	38	..
30¾	9	1	Borg Warner	800	9½	9¼	9⅜	9½	..
22¾	7½	1	Briggs Mfg	700	8¾	8½	8⅝	9	..
69⅜	31⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	400	32½	32⅛	32⅛	33⅞	..
129⅜	72⅜	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	76	76	76	75	..
20⅞	3¾	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
34⅞	4⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	6	6	6	⅛	..
50	10	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	11	11	11	..	..
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	200	11¾	11⅝	11¾	12	..
69¾	10⅞	..	Byers	500	12	11½	11½	12⅜	..
			—C—						
53	8	2	Calif Packing	700	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8	..
16	5¾	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	..
17⅜	2⅜	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅜	..
45	10⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	200	11½	11	11	11½	..
45⅜	10⅜	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1900	11¼	10⅞	11	11⅛	..
131½	33¼	6	Case Thresh	13500	41¾	38½	38⅞	40⅞	..
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	20	65	65	65	..	..
52½	10¼	2	Caterpillar Trac	900	12½	11¾	11¾	13	..
30⅛	9⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	200	11⅞	11½	11½	12½	..
7¾	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	2½	2½	2½	2½	..
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	6	5⅝	5⅞	6¼	..
54⅛	13⅞	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	16½	16	16	16⅛	..
46½	23⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	3800	28⅜	26⅞	27	28⅛	..
7⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3	..
27⅞	7½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞	..
8⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	2¼	2	2	2	..
15⅜	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3	3	3	3	..
45½	5	..	Chi & N'western	600	6½	6	6	6½	..
116	13½	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	17	17	17	17	..
15⅛	3⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4	4	4	4	..
65½	7⅞	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	9	9	9	9	..
90	10⅛	..	Chi R I & P 6%	100	11½	11½	11½	13	..
25⅜	11¾	1	Chrysler	7800	14	12⅞	13	14	..
37⅜	25½	3.60‡	City Ice & Fuel	100	26	26	26	27	..
22⅞	8½	1	Clark Equipment	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..	..
170	97⅞	7½	Coca Cola	1700	106⅝	103⅞	103⅞	107	..
104½	79⅞	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	88	88	88	89	..
45⅜	11⅜	1½	Columbia Gas	1900	13⅝	12¾	13⅜	13	..
109½	70	6	Columbia G pf A	100	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	70	..
111⅝	32	4	Columbian Carb	100	34	34	34	34	..
23¼	6	1.80	Comm Credit	2000	9¼	8½	8⅝	9½	..
92	52	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	57½	57½	57½	57½	..
35⅞	19⅛	3	Comm Cred A	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	..	..
34	16½	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	16⅛	15½	15½	16⅛	..
21½	6⅜	1	Comm Solvents	2900	8½	7⅜	8⅛	8⅜	..
12	3	.30	Comwith & So	3700	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝	..
100⅜	46	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	62¼	60⅜	61¼	61¼	..
8¾	3⅝	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	8¼	8	8⅛	8½	..
109⅜	57¼	4	Consol Gas	3700	61	58¼	58¼	60½	..
109	88	5	Consol Gas pf	300	92¼	90	92¼	90	..
42½	10	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	11½	11½	11½	12	..
1¾	⅛	..	Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	½	..
8½	⅞	..	Container A	100	2	2	2	2¼	..
62¾	30¼	2½	Cont Can	200	34½	33⅞	33⅞	34½	..
16⅞	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	..
12	5	..	Cont Oil	200	6⅛	6	6⅛	6	..
12	⅛	..	Cont Shares	500	½	⅜	⅜	½	..
86⅜	36¼	3	Corn Products	700	41¼	39⅞	39⅞	41⅝	..
18	2⅞	..	Coty	100	3	3	3	3¼	..
6⅞	1⅛	..	Crown Zellerback	400	1½	1½	1½	2¼	..
107	36⅞	7	Crucible Steel pf	20	43⅞	43	43⅞	45	..
48⅞	29	4	Cudahy Packing	100	31	31	31	31	..
100	20	4	Curtis Publishing	200	23	23	23	..	..
5⅞	1	..	Curtis-Wright	1700	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1½	..
8½	1⅜	..	Curtis-Wright A	400	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	2	..
41	7	..	Cutler Hammer	100	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
			—D						
157¼	64	9	Del & Hudson	100	70½	70½	70½	70½	..
102	17⅜	2	Del Lack & W	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	20	..
45⅜	3½	..	Denver R G pf	100	5	5	5	..	..
11⅛	8⅛	.60	Devoe & Rey A	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	8½	..
23	10⅜	1	Diamond Match	100	13⅜	13	12	13	..
28½	19½	1½	Diamond M pf	300	23½	23	23½	23⅞	..
13½	6⅝	1	Dome Mines	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	..
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	..
18	10⅜	..	Dresser B	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11	..
21¼	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	..
107	50¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	20000	55⅜	51⅞	51⅝	55½	..
			—E—						
13¼	2½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	3	3	3	3⅛	..
185¾	77	.5‡	Eastman Kodak	1300	82¼	78⅜	79	82¼	..
21⅞	5⅜	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅞	..
69	7½	..	Eitingon S pf	300	9¼	9	9	8¼	..
7⅜	20	.4	Elec Auto-Lite	5000	31¼	29	29⅜	30½	..
9⅞	2½	..	Elec Mus Ind	800	3	3	3	3	..
90¾	4	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3900	11½	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	..
56	23	4	Elec Stor Battery	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½	..
68	42½	6	Engineers P S 6pf	100	45	45	45	..	..
39¾	5	..	Erie RR	200	6½	6½	6½	6	..
45½	6⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼	..
			—F—						
27⅛	10½	1	Fed Deptt Stores	70	11	11	11	12	..
20	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	4	4	4	3¼	..
66⅛	49⅜	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	51½	51½	51½	..	..
19⅜	4	..	Follansbee B	100	5½	5½	5½	..	..
64½	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	9¼	..
32½	15⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	20	..
38⅜	2½	..	Fox Film A	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝	..
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	200	16⅞	16	16	16½	..
			—G—						
60	15	3	Gamewell	10	16	16	16	16⅞	..
73½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	30	29	29¼	31	..
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	200	12	11¾	11¾	12¾	..
54¾	22⅞	1.60	Gen Electric	12500	25	23¼	23¼	25	..
12⅛	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
56	23¼	3	Gen Foods	2400	34¾	33⅛	33¼	34	..
8½	1¼	6	Gen Gas2& E A	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
48	21⅜	3	Gen Motors	93000	22¾	20⅝	20¾	22⅜	..
103⅝	79¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	83	82¼	82¼	84	..
31	10¼	2	Gen Print Ink	30	13¼	13¼	13¼	14¾	..
76	43½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	45	45	45	..	..
33	2⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜	..
84½	21	5	Gen Ry Signal	200	22½	22¼	22¼	23	..
74½	13⅜	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	14	14	14	..	..
15½	½	..	Gen Thea Equip	700	⅝	½	⅝	½	..
38¾	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	200	12	11¾	11¾	12⅛	..
7⅞	3¼	..	Gimbel Bros	200	2½	2½	2½	2¼	..
9⅞	3⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6	6	6	6¼	..
42½	14½	2½	Gold Dust	1400	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17½	..
20⅞	3⅜	..	Goodrich	300	4	4	4	4	..
52¾	13¾	3	Goodyear	200	17	17	17	19	..
91	35	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	48	47	47	49¾	..
13⅜	3¾	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	8	8	8	8	..
6½	1⅞	..	Graham Paige	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
22⅜	5¼	.50	Granby	200	6	5½	5½	5½	..
25½	1½	..	Grand-Sil Stores	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	..
18⅛	7	..	Grand Union	300	7⅞	7½	7⅝	8	..
46	21	3	Grand Un pf	200	26	26	26	..	..
42	24½	1	Grant (W T)	200	27⅝	26½	26½	27⅞	..
69¾	15⅝	2	Great Nor pf	100	17	17	17	17¼	..
21⅝	6	2	Great Nor Ore	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	11¾	..
6¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	900	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	..
			—H—						
30	26¼	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	27½	26⅜	26⅜	..	..
9¾	1¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅞	..
63⅞	14	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15	..
103¾	68	6	Hershey Choc	100	80	80	80	80¾	..
8⅜	2	..	Hoe & Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	..
9¾	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	3	..
14½	3	..	Houston Oil new	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½	..
29½	1½	2	Howe Sound	200	13	13	13	13	..
26	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	200	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞	..
13½	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	1300	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝	..
			—I—						
89	9⅛	..	Ill Central	1400	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	10⅛	..
36	9	..	Indian Motor pf	170	27	22	22	18⅝	..
86	21	4	Indus Rayon	200	24	23½	23½	24½	..
182	38¾	4	Ingersoll-Rand	300	31½	30½	30½	30¼	..
12¾	4¼	.62½	Insuranshare Del	200	5	4½	4½	4⅝	..
34	4⅞	..	Interboro Rap T	600	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
179¾	92	6‡	Int Business M	400	103¾	100	100	104¼	..
60½	23⅜	2½	Int Harvester	700	24½	24	24	24	..
31	9¼	2b	Int Hydroelec	200	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅜	..
20⅛	7	.35	Int Nickel	200	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅝	..
42	7	..	Int Paper 7%	10	7½	7½	7½	10½	..
10¾	1⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2	..
6	2	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	..
4½	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	..
69½	25	6	Int Pr Ink pf	60	30	30	30	30	..
43	18	3	Int Salt	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	21	..
54	37	3	Int Shoe	500	37½	37	37	37⅜	..
38⅜	7¼	.80	Int Tel & Tel	7000	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝	..
9¼	1½	..	Investors Equity	100	2	2	2	2	..
31	14⅜	3	Island Cry Coal	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15	..
			—J—						
80¾	15⅜	1	Johns Manville	2600	17	16¼	16¾	17⅝	..
			—K—						
45	6½	..	Kan C & South	100	9	9	9	..	..
64	15	4	Kan C & So pf	300	18	18	18	18	..
18	5½	1	Kaufmann D St	100	5½	5½	5½	..	..
45	10	..	Kelly-Sp 6%	50	20	20	20	..	..
26	5½	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11	..
18½	6	..	Kelvinator Corp	800	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
31½	9¾	.30	Kennecott Cop	2400	10⅝	10½	10½	11⅛	..
39⅝	15	1.80	Kresge	200	17½	16⅝	16⅝	18⅜	..
37⅝	4¼	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	5500	5⅜	5	5	5½	..
35½	13½	1	Kroger Groc & B	1500	14½	13½	13⅝	13⅝	..
			—L—						
101½	72	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	100	73¼	72¼	72¼	..	..
69⅜	35	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	37	..
58⅛	13½	2	Liquid Carbonic	100	15	15	16	16	..
63½	23⅞	4‡	Liew's Inc	1900	27	25½	25⅝	27⅛	..
6½	3¾	..	Loft Inc	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3	..
54⅜	29⅞	3‡	Loose-Wiles Biso	400	31	30½	31	31	..
35⅝	17⅞	1¾	Louisville GE A	200	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	20¾	..
111	30¼	4	Louisville & N	200	32½	32¼	32½	32⅝	..
19	4	..	Ludlum Steel	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4½	..
			—M—						
36	15½	2½	McCall Corp	100	18	18	18	19	..
103⅛	38⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	200	47	46¼	46¾	47⅜	..
43⅝	12	1	Mack Trucks	1400	14½	13⅜	13⅝	14½	..
106¼	50	3‡	Macy (RH) & Co	400	52½	52	52½	55¼	..

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Year 1931 One of Unusual Liquidation—Sounder Foundation Seen

The year 1931 was one of almost unceasing liquidation and recession.

Except for what is generally called the January rise and a short period following the declaration of the Hoover moratorium in late June when a mild advance occurred, declining prices, falling earning power, shrinking volume of business, lessening industrial activity and numerous bank failures have been the order of the day. And the year ended with most indices near the nadir.

While 1930 was also a year of decline, the difference between the two years is that during 1931 the eyes of America, and the rest of the world for that matter, were for the most part focused on Europe. The politico-economic situation on the continent was fraught with such momentous consequences that domestic developments were regarded in many respects as secondary. Conditions in England, Germany, Austria, Spain, Russia and even France became front-page news almost daily.

The tides of deflation which swept over many trade landmarks in 1930 continued their flow the following year, receiving impetus from untoward happenings overseas. The banking crisis in Austria, the flight of gold from Germany, the accumulation of gold by France and the United States, all seemed to point to a rapidly approaching critical hour. Then came President Hoover's moratorium, in June, postponing for a year all intergovernmental debt payments. A sigh of relief, a forward surge in the security markets, and then—renewed liquidation.

Serious European Situation

The postponement was seen as inadequate, though helpful. German banks and exchanges were closed, as gold expatriation continued. Later the banks opened, but not the exchanges. A presidential decree later ordered the prices of everything cut 10 per cent. At the moment, the country is in the grip of deflationary forces, with the political outlook extremely doubtful.

Came the dull summer months, with security and commodity prices in the United States steadily slipping. Then a severe blow to business confidence was experienced when, in September, Great Britain went off the gold standard. Pound sterling dropped precipitately, losing more than one-fourth of its parity value. Several other countries were obliged to abandon the gold standard soon after. Then came a run on the Federal Reserve gold supply, as some $700,000,000 went out of the country or was earmarked for export.

It was about this time that banks throughout the country began to fail in large numbers, as depositors in panic demanded their cash. In October the highest number ever to fail in any one month was recorded, and hoarding of cash became a cause for nation-wide comment. There were 522 bank suspensions in that month. Under the stimulus of the President's urging, a National Credit Corporation to help banks with frozen assets was organized. Bank failures fell abruptly to 169 in November, though the total of 1932 for the 11 months exceeded the aggregate for 1930, when the figure reached 1345.

Commerce Shrinks Sharply

During the year, foreign trade continued to decline. Total exports estimated at $2,399,000,000 fell almost 38 per cent while imports of $2,086,000,000 dropped close to 32 per cent. Tariffs have played an important part in restricting international trade. Higher tariff schedules by this country have been followed by a network of increasing tariff barriers abroad. Even Great Britain, defender of free trade, is joining the tariff nations.

In general, domestic commerce of every kind has shrunk sharply, unless certain new industries, such as refrigeration, electric time clocks and air conditioning, be excepted. The textile industry has done better than in 1930, both in the matter of sales and output. The steel trade has been on short rations most of the year. The seasonal gain after midsummer was soon lost, and with little help from the railroad, building and auto fields, operation steadily dropped, until at the end of the year it stood around 21 per cent.

Without going into detail, the story of recession is practically the same for every other major industry. In building, automotive, coal, petroleum, lumber, chemical, rubber, sugar, cement, railroad and agricultural industries, earnings have contracted or deficits have been recorded. Farm buying power has shrunk about one-fourth during the year.

Railroads' Better Outlook

The railroads, however, are going into 1932 with a better outlook, financially. The grant of an increase in rates, which may amount to $125,000,000, is not to be given weaker roads, but lent them. Then there is a prospective 10 per cent reduction in wages which will help keep some from insolvency.

Already 15,000 employees of Southern Pacific have accepted such a cut. And finally the proposed Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with probably $2,000,000,000 made available, is expected to tide over carriers in need of funds until increasing traffic and larger earnings change the picture.

In securities and finance, while losses have become a sort of common heritage, the defiation has been so severe that most economic experts now feel that investment markets, business and banking are resting on a comparatively solid fundation. Industrial stock averages (Dow, Jones), which ballooned up to a high of 381 in 1929, fell to a low of 157 in 1930, rose to a 1931 high of 194 and slumped to a low of 73.79, are closing the year round 76. Bonds, too, which reached a high in January, fell about 23 points on the average during the year.

Brokers' loans fell during the year from $1,926,000,000 to the year's low of $591,000,000 and are down 91.3 per cent from the peak recorded Oct. 2, 1929. Trading on the New York Stock Exchange fell 29 per cent to a total of 577,000,000 shares during the year.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

Albany PWP 6s '48	44	44
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	29	28
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	22½	22
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	19	19
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	80	80
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	42	39
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	63	59½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69½	69½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	92	91
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104⅜	103
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100⅜	100
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99	98½
Amer T&T 5s '65	98½	98
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104½	104
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	73	72
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73½	72
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64½	62¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88	87
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78	78
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	80	80
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	89	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	80¾	80
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	71½	71½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	49	46½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	61	60½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	75	75
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	90½	90½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	61½	61½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	67	65¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101	101
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102	101¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95	95
Boston & Maine 5s '55	70	70
Boston & Maine 5s '67	69½	69½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	17	17
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101	100
BklynMan Tr sf 6s '68	82½	82⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	95	95
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	95	95
Buff R & P 4½s '57	42	42
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	87	87
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	70	68
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	74	73
Can Nat Rr 4¾s '55	75	75
Can Nat Ry 5s July '39	81	81
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	80½	80½
Can North deb 7s '40	92	92
Can Pacific 4½s '60	65	65
Can South 5s A '62	81	80½
Cen District Tel 5s	100	100
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	25½	25½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72¾	72¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	71	68
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	96	96
Certainteed 5½s '48	34	34
Ches Corp 5s '47	67	66¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	82½	82½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	92½	92½
Ches & O 4½s B	76¾	76½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	40	40
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	85⅞	85⅞
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15	15
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	49¼	48
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	62	62
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8½	7¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	34½	33
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	39	39
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	30½	26
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	80½	80½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	60	55¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	37	34
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	95	94½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	107½	107½
Chile Copper 5s '47	49	49
Clev CC&StL E '77	63½	63
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	86⅞	86⅞
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	63	62
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	73	72½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	75⅞	75⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	81	80
Con Gas 4½s '51	94⅛	93½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103½	103
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	98½	97½
Corn Products 5s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	49½	49½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20½	20
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	77¾	77⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	58	56
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	28½	26½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95	94
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	79½	79
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95¼	95⅛
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	67¼	67
Erie RR ref 5s '67	39	36
Erie RR gen lien	50	49
Erie RR gen 5s '75	39½	36½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	23	23
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5	5
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	40½	40
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99	97¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	42½	42
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	62⅝	62½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75	73½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	87½	87½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	68½	68½
Great Northern gen 5½s '52	76½	76½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	94	93
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100	100
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59	56
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82⅞	82⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	99	99
Humble Oil 5½s '32	99¾	99¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100½	100¼
Ill Central 4s '53	45¼	45¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	43	42⅜
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37¼	35¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96¾	95½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	75	75
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	49½	49
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	49½	48
Inter Match Ocp 5s '47	46½	44⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	42	40¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	40¾	40
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	37	37
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	46⅜	46⅜
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	45	45
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	51½	51½
Int Paper 6s '55	30⅛	30⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	44	43¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	50½	48½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	48	45
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	4	4
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	50	50
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	61½	61½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	68	68
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	88	88
Loew's Inc 6s '41	78	76¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	41	40
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96¾	96¾
L&N uni 4s '40	82	81⅞
L&N 1st 5s '37	79	79
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	74¾	74¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30½	28½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	87¾	85
Metro Water 5½s '50	34	33½
Mo K&T 4½s '78	56	56
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	34	32
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	51½	50
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	50½	46¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	49	49
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	48½	47¼
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	50½	47
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	32¾	30
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	12⅛	11
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	93⅝	93
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	73	73
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	70	70
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	41⅝	41⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	86	85
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	8	2
Nat Steel 5s	71½	70⅝
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	94	93½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100½	100¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	72⅝	72⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54	30½	30½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72¾	72¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	68	65
NYC&HR 4½s N	68½	67¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	76	75
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	21	19¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	25	24
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	24¾	24¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	39	39
NY Edison 5s '44	99⅞	99⅞
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	108	108
NY GELH&P 5s '48	101¼	101¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	41	39
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	98	98
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98	97¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	91½	91½
North Am Co 5s '61	82	81
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	81	80¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56	54⅞
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	80	80
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95	94
Ohio Ben Coal 6s '44	15	15
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	94¾	94¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	99⅞	99⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101½	100¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100⅞	100
Paramount Public 5½s '50	40¾	39½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	84¼	83¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	88	88
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	66	66
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	70	70
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	71	70
Penn Railroad 6s '64	80	80
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99	98
Pere Marquette 5s '56	51	51
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	42½	42½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	50	49
Philadelphia C 5s '67	85½	82
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	85½	84½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	96½	96½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	42	41½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C	46½	46
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	58½	57½
Postal el & Cable 5s '53	31¼	31
Pub Svc E&G 4s	88	88
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	95¾	95¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96	96
Pure Oil 5½s '37	70	70
Purity Baking 5s '48	70	70
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	10½	10½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	26¾	24¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	19¼	17
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	33	32
StP M&M con 4s '33	99⅜	99¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	93	93
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	12	12
Seabd AL 6s	3¾	3¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	72	72
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	74	74
Sinclair Cru O 8½s '38	92	92
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	90¾	90
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99⅛	99⅛
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	90	89
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	63½	63¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '57	64	62½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	63	61⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	62⅛	61
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	41	40
Southern Ry con 5s '94	88	88
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	81½	81
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅜	100⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	89	89
Stg Estat Oriente 7s '42	2½	2½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96	96
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	63½	63⅛
Texas Corp 5s '44	73¾	72
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	87¾	87¾
Tex & Pac 6s C '79	65	65
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44½	43
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31	30½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92	91¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78	78
US Rubber Co 5s '47	48½	48½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	90⅞	90⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	44½	42½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	45½	45
Virginia Ry 5s '62	63	61
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	70¾	70½
Walworth 6s '45	22	22
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	28	28
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	26½	26½
Warren Bros 6s '41	41	40
Washington W P 5s '39	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan 2	Last Dec 31
3½s '47	97.30	97.26	97.30	97.28
1st 4¼s '47	99.24	99.12	99.12	99.18
4th 4¼s '38	99.22	99.18	99.22	99.18
4th 4¼s rg	99.22	99.22	99.22	99.10
US 3s '55	87.	86.14	87.	86.2
US 3¼s '49	88.12	87.30	88.12	87.24
US3¼s '43 Mar	93.	93.	93.	
US 3¼s '47	92.20	92.16	92.16	92.26
US 3¼s '56	95.30	93.30	95.30	96.12
US 4s '54	99.18	99.14	99.17	99.
US 4¼s '52	102.16	102.6	102.16	102.1

FOREIGN BONDS

Argentine Gov 5½s '62	44½	42
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	51½	50
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	50	49
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	47	47
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	49½	49½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	49½	48½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	50	49
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49½	47½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50	50
Australia 4½s '56	42¾	42½
Australia 5s '57	49	48½
Austria (Govt) 7s '57	39½	39½
Austria Hydro 6½s	36	34
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	27½	27½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	92½	92½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	92½	92½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	23¾	20⅞
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	23	22½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	30¼	30¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	30	30
Berlin Elec 6s '55	26¼	26¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	7⅛	7
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8½	8½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	96½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	14	14
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	15¾	15¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19½	19½
Bremen 7s '35	29⅞	29⅞
Brisbane 6s '50	39	38
Brisbane 5s '58	37	37
Budapest (City) 6s '62	17⅝	16
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25¾	25¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	27	26
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	86⅛	86
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	74¼	74¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89¾	88⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13½	13
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	15	13
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	25	25
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	12½	12½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	10½	10⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12¼	12¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	13¼	11⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	13	13
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	23	22¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	24¾	24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	25⅝	25½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	64	62
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	30¼	30¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	37⅛	37⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	78	78
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38⅞	37½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	85¼	85¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	63⅛	62¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	72	72
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	57½	57½
Dresden 7s '45	30	30
Duke Price Power 6s '66	70	68⅛
Dutch El 6s '47	87	87
Finland 5½s '58	35⅛	35⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	33	33
German 7s '49	62	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	29	27¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	29⅛	29½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	29½	28½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	29	28¼
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	39	39
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	31	28½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	27¼	27¼
Helsingfors 6½s '60	36⅞	36⅞
Hungary Lt Mtg 7½s A '61	19	19
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	24	24
Irish Free State 5s '60	71	71
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	60⅜	60⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	85½	85¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	47	47
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	70	70
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	78¼	78¼
Karstadt 6s '43	20	19¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	42¼	41
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99½	99⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	99¼
Medellin 6½s '54	10	10
Mex 4s '10 A	3½	3½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	65¼	65
Montecain 7s '37 xw	67	67
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103¾	103¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	97	96¾
Norh German Lloyd 6s '47	25½	24½
Nuremberg 6s '52	20⅛	20⅛
Oriental Dev Ltw 6s '53	62¼	62¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	64½	62½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	92¼	92
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	94	94
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	7½	7
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6¼	⅛¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	48	48
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	50	50
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	8	8
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	12	12
Prague (City) 7½s '52	85	85
Prussia 6½s '51	24½	23¾
Prussia 6s '52	23½	22¾
Queensland (Stae) 6s '47	51½	51½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	61½	60¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	35	35
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	33	32
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	31½	29½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	31½	31½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	20	20
Rhinelbe 7s '46	30	30
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	10⅛	10⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9	9
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	11¼	11¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	13	13
Rome (City) 6½s '52	70	70
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	72	72
Rumania 7s '59	47⅞	47⅞
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	84⅞	84⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	10½	10½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	20	20
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	23⅜	19⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	23¾	23¾
Saxon State 6½s '46	21½	21½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	40	40
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	45	45
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	45	45
Siemens 6½s '51	42	42
Sydney 5½s '55	37	37
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	79½	79½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102¾	102½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	94⅛	94⅛
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	55	55
Tokyo (City) 5s '61	57½	57½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	45½	45½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	91½	91
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	22½	21
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	22½	21
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	24	24
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	23½	22½
Westphalia El 6s '53	21	20⅛
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	63½	63

Steady Progress Toward Normalcy

MISCELLANEOUS business items indicate that progress is being made in many industries toward normal operations. Lumber orders for the week ended Dec. 19 were 30 per cent greater than production. The J. F. McElwain Shoe Company, Lynn, Mass., has a production schedule 5 per cent greater than ever before in its history. Servel, Inc., refrigerator manufacturer, showed net profits for the year ended Oct. 31 approximately double those of the preceding year.

Cord Corporation has orders on hand for airplane engines totaling $673,000 compared with $145,000 a year ago. Kroger Grocery is planning to open between 70 and 100 stores in the Pittsburgh district. E. G. Budd Mfg. Company in Philadelphia will have a January pay roll of about $800,000, or nearly twice that of a year ago. B. F. Goodrich Company will increase its working schedule beginning at once to five days from four a week.

Chain Store Men Foresee Gradual Revival in 1932

Prominent chain store executives, while hesitating to forecast business for 1932, are of the general opinion that conditions will improve next year.

"While deflation has not been completed," says Albert H. Morrill, president of National Chain Store Association, and of Kroger Grocery & Baking Company, "it is possible that business will stage a gradual recovery without complete deflation. Confidence in some lines is returning or at least lack of confidence is decreasing. This is notably so in the Middle West in financial matters.

"There is not the slightest doubt that ultimately the country will recover, with or without recovery in the rest of the world. The United States is rich in material resources, in the intelligence of its people, in busines ingenuity and in basic courage. It will readjust itself to changed conditions, however disagreeable or even painful such a readjustment process may be."

Earl C. Sams, president of the J. C. Penney Co., says: "Certainly we must find in the new year certain definite improvements. We have gone through two years of depressed business. Out of this experience has come the realization that we must accept things as they are and build not on a foundation of high hopes but on one of basic facts as they exist at present."

Ward Melville, president of the Melville Shoe Corporation, declares: "I expect the new year to witness very definite improvements in business based upon our experience of the past two years; based that is, upon hard facts, not hopes. Concerns which have long since rid themselves of superfluous, expensive functions, and figuratively tightened their belts for leaner, harder-to-get business, will win patronage in 1932 in direct ratio to the sincerity and effort they expend in selling goods at the lowest possible profitable price."

YEAR-END LULL IS EXPERIENCED IN RETAIL TRADE

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—With the holiday business at an end, retail trade has become almost as dull as other lines, Bradstreet's says today in its weekly review.

"Reports from 55 leading centers," the review said, "show that the expected year-end lull in trade is universally prevalent throughout the country. At present, retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers are using their time in making inventories and putting in repairs.

"It is needless to point out that the heavy industries are exceedingly quiet, awaiting what the new year will bring."

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Jan. 2	60.1	31.7	95.9	62.1
Previous day	63.0	32.3	98.1	64.5
Week ago	61.4	32.4	96.8	63.2
Month ago	69.9	37.0	109.6	71.9
Year ago	122.8	95.2	164.9	125.9
Three years ago	212.4	134.8	196.6	197.0
Five years ago	107.4	105.7	103.4	106.1
High (1931-2)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931-2)	60.0	20.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	253.5
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.3	140.2

BONDS

	20 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	60 Total
Jan. 2	65.8	68.9	82.2	72.3
Previous day	65.8	69.3	82.3	72.5
Week ago	64.6	68.7	82.4	71.9
Month ago	71.4	72.7	87.9	77.3
Year ago	86.8	103.5	98.4	96.2
Two years ago	91.9	105.2	98.3	98.5
Three years ago	94.3	104.8	99.5	99.5
High (1931-2)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931-2)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.7	97.3	96.6	92.6
High (1929)	95.3	106.0	99.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

GASOLINE SALES INCREASE

Sales of ethyl gasoline in 1931 are estimated at 12½ per cent of total sales or 2,200,000,000 gallons, compared with 1,954,000,000 or 11½ per cent of total sales in 1930 and 1,241,000,000 or 9 per cent of total sales in 1929. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation is owned jointly by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and General Motors Corporation.

$2,000,000 A DAY IN TAXI FARES

Every day more than 8,000,000 passengers use taxicabs in this country, paying fares amounting to more than $2,000,000 daily. This estimate is secured by comparing the equipment controlled by the Parmelee System with the approximate total vehicles engaged in taxicab transportation in the larger cities of the United States.

DIVIDEND CHANGES IMPROVE

Standard Statistics reports 68 unfavorable dividend

FREE MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK LOWERS PRICES

No Drastic Changes Noted in Any Department—Steady Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—No drastic price revisions developed in any branch of the livestock market at the Union Stock yards this week.

Bearishness surrounded the trade on cattle and hogs as receipts were too heavy for requirements, improved road conditions in some sections of the country, and liquidation to meet year end cash obligations causing freer movement to market, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Good and choice fed yearlings and light steers remained practically steady with the close of last week and not much change was noted on better grade medium and heavyweight bullocks, but common and medium grade heavies as well as light steers declined 25 to 50 cents.

Light heifer and mixed yearlings ruled weak to 25 cents lower, while beef cows and butcher heifers held nearly steady. Low cutters and cutters sold strong to 25 cents higher, and fully 25 cents was added to bull values.

Vealers closed steady to 50 cents higher. Stockers and feeders were in very light supply but country demand was practically at a standstill, and prices were quotably unchanged. Killing quality of the week's run was the plainest of the season, practically everything running to short fed cattle. Bulk of the steers and yearlings sold at $5.75 to $8.50, scattering of plain lightweights down to $3.75, while the upper crust of the crop earned $9 to $10, heavies topping at $10.50, medium weights $10.65 and long yearlings $11.

Light mixed yearlings sold upward to $8.75, and best heifers $7.50. Weighty sausage bulls topped at $4.10, and selected vealers $8, on the close. Most stocker and feeder steers were eligible to $3.50 to $5.25, a few $5.50 to $5.75.

The hog market lost 10-20 cents the first half of this week, heavyweights showing more loss than lights. A weight spread of 220-260 pounds caught a generous proportion of the supply, weights below 200 pounds being comparatively scarce. Wednesday's top stood at $4.50, with bulk of 170-210-pound averages $4.35-$4.45; 220-250-pound $4.15-$4.35; 260-300-pound $4.10-$4.20; 140-160 pound $4.25-$4.45; pigs $4-$4.25; packing sows $3.40-$3.60; smooth sorts to $3.75.

Sheep and lambs held steady with the close last week as a general rule although choice lightweight lambs occasionally showed uneven advances. The closing top on fat lambs was $6.15, with bulk better grade native and fed Western lambs $5.50-$5.85 around 95-pound weights stopping at $5.75; most medium to good grade lambs $4.75-$5.25; throwouts $4; fat ewes $1.75-$2.25, few $2.50.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF JAN. 4-10

MONDAY, JAN. 4

Premieres make today's programs worth your extra attention. This rule will hold throughout the week. Starting today: Roth String Quartet in the first of the Library of Congress Musicales, CBS ent 2; "contented" music by the company owning the "contented cows," WJZ at 8; "The Bath Club," bringing well-known contemporary women before the microphone, CBS at 8; Lawrence Tibbett, singing his first Firestone program, WEAF at 8:30; Frostilla Broadcast Rehearsals, featuring Mildred Hunt, CBS at 9:15; Alex Gray, musical comedy singer, and Nat Shilkret's orchestra in a daily program to whose advertising no one is obliged to listen, CBS at 10:30.

8-8:30—Contented Program. Male quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

8-8:15—The Bath Club. Interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra. Daily. CBS to KMBC.

8-8:30—Socony land Sketch. "The Twelfth Guest." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.

8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam," baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri. CBS to KOIL.

8:15-8:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS—Dixie network.

8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. "Song Fest." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.

9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9:30-10—General Motors "Parade of the States." "Delaware." Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—"An Evening in Paris." Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.

11:15-11:30—Tosca Seidel, violinist. CBS to KDYL.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5

A British humorous magazine in quoting statistics of book printings for the year remarked that "some of these were not written by Edgar Wallace." A prolific writer of detective and mystery stories, Mr. Wallace is, of course, grist for the American radio mill. Mr. Wallace has finally allowed his stories to be used for radio presentation. Successive installments on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 9:30 will keep suspense down to a minimum. Tune in at 9:34 so you will miss the advertising. You won't want it anyway.

8-8:30—Voters' Service. "1932 and After" series opened by Walter Lippmann and William R. Castle. NBC—WJZ Chain.

8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:30-9—Musical Album. Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

9-9:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Celia Branz; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Household Program. Alice Mock; chorus; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—Fuller Man. Soloists; Voorhees Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Frazier Hunt; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—"Mardi Gras." Chorus; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

10:15-10:30—Bavarian Peasant Band. NBC WJZ to CFCP.

11:15-11:30—Columbia Symphony Orchestra. Howard Barlow, conductor. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6

Del Staigers, favorite soloist of Goldman Band Central Park audiences, is heard on the Mobiloil period this evening. His solo, "Funiculi, Funicula," was originally composed to dedicate a funicular railway built up an Italian mountainside. Like the railway you'll find his solo full of "highs."

8-8:30—"Big Time." Sketch; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:15-8:30—Mellow Clarions. Trio; organ; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KOA.

8:15-8:45—Light Opera Gems. "Trial by Jury." CBS—Dixie network.

8:30-9—Sousa's Band. Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.

8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Helen Oelheim; Oliver Smith; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.

9-9:30—"Old Counsellor." Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—Mobiloil Orchestra. Del Staigers, cornetist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10-10:30—String dance orchestra. Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:15-10:30 — Concert orchestra. Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.

10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective,' Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:15-10:30 — Concert orchestra. Mixed soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective.' Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:15-10:30—Concert orchestra. Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.

10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective.' Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:15-10:30 — Concert orchestra. Mixed soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE, expert stenographer, bookkeeper; well educated; 17 years' general, legal experience; highly recommended. Write Box B-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMAN with excellent secretarial and editorial experience desires position; will serve in home as companion reader; go anywhere; references. B-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN, 60, desires position, companion and light housework; good home first consideration; go anywhere. Write Box M-65, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG woman with business experience desires position as companion or secretary companion; will travel. Write Box W-52, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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FLORIST

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GERMANY

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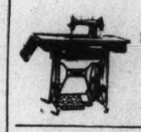

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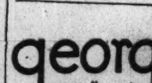

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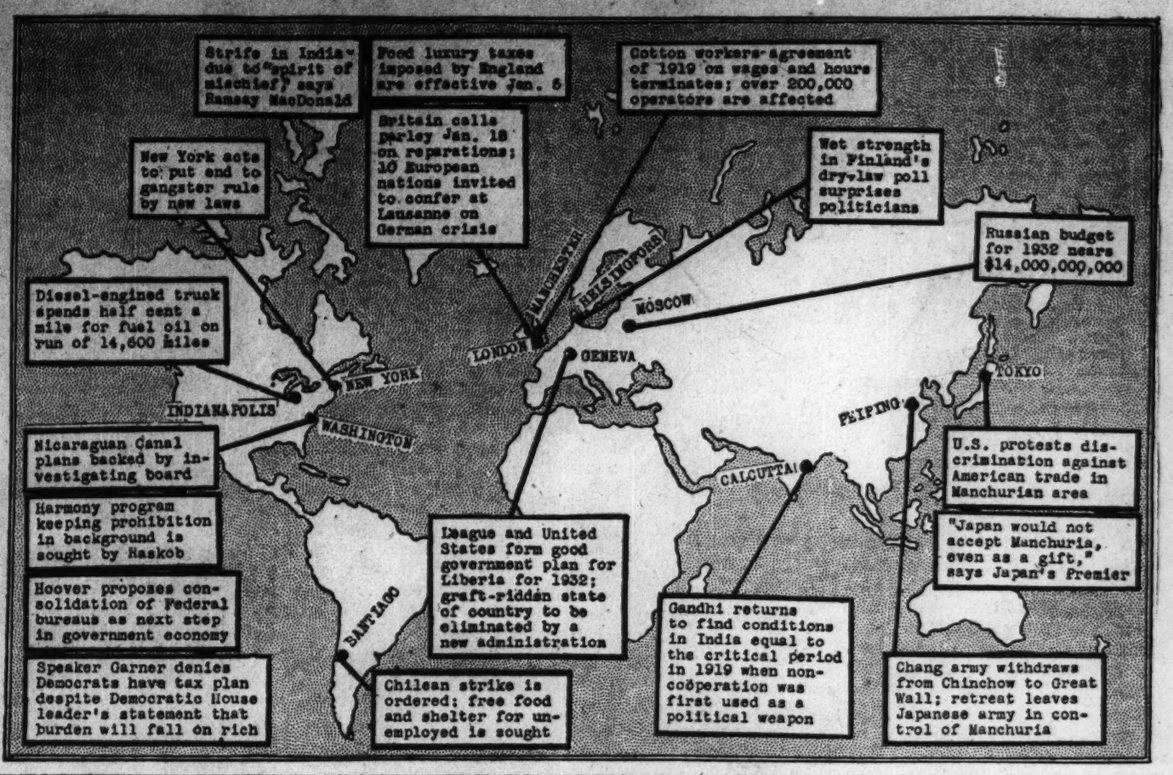
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Strife in India due to "spirit of mischief" says Ramsay MacDonald
Food luxury taxes imposed by England are effective Jan. 5
Cotton workers agreement of 1919 on wages and hours terminates; over 200,000 operators are affected
New York acts to put end to gangster rule by new laws
Britain calls parley Jan. 18 on reparations; 10 European nations invited to confer at Lausanne on German crisis
Vet strength in Finland's dry-law poll surprises politicians
Russian budget for 1932 nears $14,000,000,000
Diesel-engined truck spends half cent a mile for fuel oil on run of 14,600 miles
MANCHESTER
BELFAST
MOSCOW
LONDON
GENEVA
NEW YORK
INDIANAPOLIS
WASHINGTON
TOKYO
PEIPING
CALCUTTA
BALTIMORE
Nicaraguan Canal plans backed by investigating board
Harmony program keeping prohibition in background is sought by Raskob
Hoover proposes consolidation of Federal bureaus as next step in government economy
Speaker Garner denies Democrats have tax plan despite Democratic House leader's statement that burden will fall on rich
League and United States form good government plan for Liberia for 1932; graft-ridden state of country to be eliminated by a new administration
Chilean strike is ordered; free food and shelter for unemployed is sought
Gandhi returns to find conditions in India equal to the critical period in 1919 when non-coöperation was first used as a political weapon
U.S. protests discrimination against American trade in Manchurian area
"Japan would not accept Manchuria, even as a gift," says Japan's Premier
Chang army withdraws from Chinchow to Great Wall; retreat leaves Japanese army in control of Manchuria

All Nature

Walrus
(Odobœnus rosmarus)

Where: Cold Atlantic waters. Another species, O. obesus, inhabits the Pacific.

Distinguishing features: Canine teeth elongate and tusklike; muzzle protuberant and bristling with long wiry hairs; adult males large and bulky weighing almost a ton.

Though walruses came nearly being exterminated because of their commercial value, protective legislation has been of great benefit and they are once more on the increase. To the Esquimaux the walrus supplies a variety of needs. The ivory commands a high price in the market; oil, though not as plentiful as in some other northern mammals, is delicate and serves for lighting purposes, or along with the flesh as a food. A fine leather is also produced.

But what use are the long tusks to the walrus? Surely it doesn't feel that man needs the ivory? No, these elongated canine teeth are for digging about the muddy ocean bottom in search of clams, crustaceans and mollusks, or to give it a toothhold on the ice as it climbs out of the water.

Several thousand walruses are often found in herds, closely packed together and as near as possible to the water. When disturbed they display remarkable alacrity for such bulky animals as they proceed seaward in a series of leaps and jerks, and finally lower their heads and plop into the water.

Their hoarse bellowings have often been recorded in ships' logs as having saved vessels from running ashore in fogs.

What They Say

Busy and Happy

"As long as a man has something to do, he is likely to be happy."—*Roy Chapman Andrews.*

Architectural Progress

"It is a strange and interesting fact that the one attempt to regulate building heights in New York, generally known as the setback law, brought about the one contribution America has made to the world's architecture—the first really new style in 700 years."—*Harris C. Allen.*

Propaganda

"When propaganda walks in, art walks out."—*S. L. Rothafel.*

A Note for "Idea Men"

"The better an idea is, the quicker it is copied—a fact which must be kept in mind when the idea is conceived."—*Joseph P. Day.*

A Quotation for Today

A MAN never by his authority attains to virtue and excellence, but by reason of his virtue and excellence he attains to authority and power.—KING ALFRED.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Foyer (Mrs. N. H. W., who asks if this word may be applied to a church entrance hall)—This word is defined in Webster's New International Dictionary as "a lobby in a theater or other public building"; and the same authority defines a "lobby" as "a passage or hall of communication, especially when large enough to serve also as a waiting room."

"Foyer" (*fwa-yay'*, with secondary stress on first syllable; first *a* as in *ask*, second as in *ace*) may, therefore, be applied to a sizable entrance hall of a church.

Dictionary, secretary, cemetery (E. L. W.)—*Dik'-shun-a-ry* (*i* as in *it*, *u* as in *circus*, *a* as in *mandate*); *sek'-re-ta-ry* (first *e* as in *end*, second as in *descend*, *a* as in *mandate*); *sem'-e-ter-y* (first and third *e*'s as in *end*, second as in *descend*).

The same inquirer also invites a discrimination between formal and informal or conversational speaking. We apply the word "formal" to dignified reading or speaking in public, in which each word receives its full value. The tempo is comparatively slow. There is a certain breeziness about informal or conversational speaking in which word endings are frequently slurred, and rules sometimes give way under the surge of ideas. Will Rogers is a good example of the informal speaker.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Worth Knowing

In Lighter Vein

Money in It

"What profession is your boy going to select?"

"I'm going to educate him to be a lawyer," replied the farmer. "He's naturally argumentative an' bent on getting mixed up with other people's troubles, an' he might jes' as well get paid for his time."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Trained Seals

Henry: "Just imagine: 13,000 seals were used to make fur coats this year for Christmas trade."

Etta: "Ain't it wonderful what they can train animals to do this present day and age?" — *Prairie Farmer.*

Humorist

"It's too cold to play ships on the pond, Mummie, so we've brought it indoors to thaw it."

No Heredity

Rector's Wife: "Well, Mr. Hopkins, I hope you like our new curate?"

Mr. Hopkins: "Yes, ma'am, thank you. We like him very much—not, however, that I think he's as fluent as we had a right to expect, seeing as his father was an auctioneer."—*Tit-Bits.*

Early Telephone

Schoolmaster: "You don't know when William the Conqueror landed! Hastings, 1066."

Pupil: "Oh, I thought that was his telephone number."—*Passing Show.*

Oversight

"Waiter, I have only one piece of steak today instead of the usual two."

"I am sorry, sir, but cook has forgotten to cut it in half."—*Allt för Alla* (Stockholm).

Named

Long-Winded Bore: "And I've just had a rose named after me!"

Fed-Up: "A rambler, I suppose?"—*Smith's Weekly* (Sydney).

Young Webster

"What pupil can tell me what a buttress is?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, I know," said Willie. "It's a nanny goat!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Fear

Bournemouth, Eng.

SOME few years ago the writer was on duty in one of the native states of northern India. Like many other states, this one had a small zoo, and among its inmates was a pair of very fine tigers.

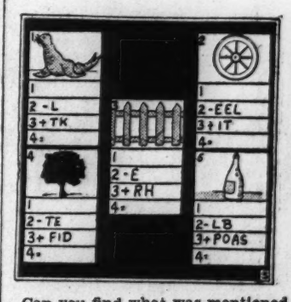
One day the keeper carelessly left a cage door open, and out walked Mr. Tiger!

The news spread in an instant. The troops were turned out. And the animal was surrounded on the parade ground. The Nawab himself and others arrived on their hunting elephants to shoot the tiger.

Then appeared the keeper. Bowing down to the ground, he begged them not to shoot, and walking up to the tiger scratched its neck as if it had been a big cat, then took his puggaree off his head, put it round the tiger's neck and led it back to the cage.

The tiger, equally fearless, followed him like a lamb and seemed glad to see a friend again.

Menu Puzzle



Can you find what was mentioned on the dinner menu? First name the objects, placing the names in spaces numbered one. Then follow the subtraction of certain letters as indicated by No. 2. Then add letters as called for by No. 3, and finally in space No. 4, by transposing the letters, find what was on the menu.

Brevities

Boston Herald: The parties, a political sharp writes, are finding it hard to get the keynote of a successful campaign. The keynote of a successful campaign, as you know, is dough.

Louisville Times: Another trouble with the country is that it has too many expenders and too few expenders.

Judge: The public should be invited to suggest ways and means of overcoming the postal deficit, says a writer. Well, if everybody mailed his solution, that should help things a little.

Tunk and Tollywamp

NOW, TUNK, HOW AM I GOING TO GET YOU OUT OF THIS MUD?
I'LL SEE WHAT I CAN FIND
HELLO! WHO ARE YOU?
I'M KOKO THE MUDTURTLE; I LIVE HERE
COME ALONG WITH ME, YOU'RE JUST THE MAN I WANT
BUT!

[To Be Continued Next Wednesday.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

What Next, Japan?

CHANG HSUEH-LIANG'S decision to order the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Chinchow removes a big cloud from Pacific relations. What compelled Chang to withdraw may be readily surmised. He finds that the world is not ready to fight the battles of 400,000,000 Chinese for them. Nothing has been more clearly evident since the start of this whole Manchurian affair than the inability of the Chinese to combine against a common enemy. It is idle to say that this is an illustration of Chinese pacifism. When it comes to internal complications, Chinese war lords are very quick to seek a decision with the sword, the annual spring war being the most regular event in the history of republican China.

Japan may now be said to have accomplished her object. If original aspirations hold any meaning, this was to restore order in Manchuria and to insure the security of Japanese investments and Japanese treaty rights in that vast territory. After setting up a new Chinese administration more neighborly in word and deed, will she retire to the South Manchuria Railway zone, in which territory she holds the right to station troops?

The world, it is but frank to say, is doubtful. The doubt is not lessened by the repeated asseverations of good intentions emanating from officials in Tokyo and elsewhere. Japan need not wonder at the skepticism with which her words are greeted. Since September 18, when Japanese troops first drew the sword, a dual authority has been manifest in Japanese policy, leaving Ambassador Debuchi in midair at Washington, unable to tell Secretary Stimson the intentions of General Honjo in Manchuria because that gentleman owed no allegiance to anybody but the unknown quantity called military exigency.

This is the story of all Japan's adventures on the Asiatic mainland. Her record in Korea bears a close parallel to the events now proceeding in Manchuria. It ended with the extinguishment of Korean independence. The record of her army leaders in Siberia, as set out in Gen. William S. Graves's memoirs, "America's Siberian Adventure, 1918-1920," shows a strange disparity between promise and performance. At that time the Japanese military talked, as they are beginning to talk now, of "watering their horses at the Urals," and eventually succeeded in delaying retirement.

It should be the object of Japanese statesmanship to remove the world's doubts about Japan in Manchuria and prove that Japan is as good as her civilian word. The sooner this is done, the better. The world will be much more receptive of Japan's just claims when the sword is put back in the scabbard.

Could England Help It?

THE economic pundits are waging a great argument. Was it necessary for Great Britain to abandon the gold standard? The latest contribution appears in the current issue of the Chase Economic Bulletin, issued by the Chase National Bank of New York. The writer, Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., says, "The collapse of the gold standard in England was absolutely unnecessary."

Arguing upon the ground chosen by Dr. Anderson, this statement sounds convincing. Great Britain has been addicted to a cheap money policy—to a low interest rate—ever since it returned to the gold standard in 1925. According to the rules under which the gold standard operates, this was a mistake. A dear money policy was indicated as the only possible method of protecting existing gold supplies and of attracting new supplies.

But to say that before Great Britain left the gold standard its bank rate should have been 9 per cent instead of 4½ per cent is totally to ignore the peculiar crisis which Great Britain underwent long before the larger crisis enveloped the world in 1929.

In 1925 Great Britain elected to anchor its currency to gold at the pre-war parity. In order to carry through this policy, it was essential to reduce sterling costs, such as those represented by labor, to the level demanded by the higher gold value. Otherwise British goods could not compete abroad. Britain's problem, in other words, was the now-familiar problem of deflation, particularly in wages.

The decision to raise sterling to its pre-war gold value involved heavy sacrifices for the benefit of the holders of internal debt, who, with every twist of the deflationist screw, found the pounds owed to them by their fellow-countrymen becoming ever more valuable. This extra value had to be provided by the debtor, or business, class of the community.

The chief point of the attack was wages, because wages are the chief factor in production costs. To theorists like Dr. Anderson, this may appear as it did to Adam Smith to be no problem. But economic behavior has nowadays a habit of puncturing the economic laws propounded by the theoreticians. This was the case when wage decreases brought on the general strike of 1926. This was the case only this year when seamen in the British Navy engaged in a "peaceful mutiny" off the Scottish coast.

Labor, ever jealous of its living standards, which had been won after much tribulation, refused to be deflated. It was so afraid of being "squeezed" that it ignored the fortuitous bonus it was constantly receiving by way of improvement in the buying value of the pound—conversely, of the fall in commodity prices. Between 1925 and 1930, according to the Macmillan report, real wages in Great Britain rose by 8½ per cent.

British industry was thus overweighted with production costs arising out of swollen wages and fixed charges. The Bank of England tried to mitigate the burden by keeping the rates of working capital cheap. To have put up the rates to the levels mentioned by Dr. Anderson would have laid on industry a burden too crushing to be borne.

Moreover, experience the last few years has shown that a high bank rate alone is not effective in maintaining the world's confidence in a country. Indeed, the high bank rate, like the high interest rate on a bond, may be looked upon as an admission that investment in that country carries with it a heavy risk. And it is doubtful, in view of the general state of European confidence, whether any last-minute action of this kind would have achieved its international object, namely, the continuance of the gold link at pre-war parity. At any rate, Britain felt that it was not worth the price.

America's Disarmament Delegation

THE personnel of the American delegation to the Geneva Arms Conference, now apparently completed, may disappoint the more extreme advocates of disarmament because of its lack of any pronounced pacifist other than Dr. Mary E. Woolley. Politicians also may be puzzled by the absence of any representative of the Republicans in the United States Senate. It is true that so far as personal political affiliations are concerned, a majority of the delegates are Republicans, but there are many who feel that the reception by the Senate of any action that may be taken at Geneva would have been favorably affected had there been a Republican Senator among the negotiators.

Essentially, however, the delegation is a strong one, and one from which friends of disarmament have much to hope. That Ambassador Dawes, the chairman, will be prepared to go to any very great lengths is felt by those who know him best as at least doubtful. He will, however, unquestionably support the position of the majority of the delegates and bring to the conference that faculty for inspiring action and compelling accomplishment which is his distinguishing quality. Senator Swanson will be of incalculable value in dealing with the United States Senate should the action of the conference require approval by that body. He, however, like Ambassador Dawes, is far from being accepted as an unqualified advocate of radical disarmament measures.

To many well versed in international affairs and the personnel of international conferences in the past the appointment of Norman H. Davis will bring the utmost gratification and the assurance that the American delegation will be influential in leadership at Geneva. As Undersecretary of State under the Wilson Administration, and as a man of continual international activities, Mr. Davis holds a position second to no private citizen in influence upon and knowledge of international affairs. As for Dr. Woolley, she will bring to the delegation the idealism and the determination upon a definite and specific forward movement which will be essential if the conference is to bring the results for which the whole world hopes.

The diplomatic members, Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson and Minister Hugh R. Wilson, are old Geneva hands, well known to those with whom they will come in contact, versed in the technique of conferences of this character, and able alike by intelligent capacity and long training to impress upon those with whom they have to deal the purposes of the Washington Administration.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of this conference. It cannot wholly fail, for the mere fact that all the great nations of the world are to confer upon a matter which hitherto has been held one of purely nationalistic determination is in itself a forward step. But if it shall be possible to reduce materially the staggering burden of armaments under which the world now labors, not only will the possibility of early economic reconstruction be greatly enhanced, but the greatest menace to future peace will be removed. Nothing is more provocative of war than exaggerated preparation for war. The world should have learned that in 1914, and the bitter experience since should have been a school, the educational effects of which will be apparent in the action of this epoch-making conference.

Wrap It Up

THE way the world is being done up in packages is one of the marks of this age. A punster might indeed be tempted to call this the pack-age. Only a little while ago toothbrushes used to come indiscriminately by the gross. Now arrives that slick invisible wrapping like transparent paper, and articles that never once thought of having a separate covering jump into elegant identity. Cakes, dates, cookies were early to don the all but invisible garb. Next men's shirts and neckties began to wrap themselves up. And what else is to come?

Leave it to eager industry to find out. And yet there are a few things that even ambitious business might overlook. For instance, things that a little sugar coating in the way of a fancy wrapper might help. Such as summer resort bills, hot soup, too-early strawberries, income tax statements, lodge dues, green watermelons, restaurant pie, and various other sundries needing solace.

However urgent may be the quest to wrap things up, it has its regretful limits. Predictions would be rash, but it seems probable some commodities will forever come in their original packages—bulldogs, collar buttons, soda water, furnaces, goldfish, railroad tickets, telephone slugs, city directories, tips, coal and spinach, to mention a few.

Various things crave an envelope to give them individuality. Others defy it. The small boy may temporarily be subdued by his Sunday suit, but he is one article that can never successfully be wrapped and sealed.

The Future of Cyprus

IT IS now possible to assess some of the future possibilities as well as the immediate results of the recent outbreaks in Cyprus. Many Cypriotes have frankly admitted that the rioting in which they indulged was a mistake. Indeed, the Archbishop of Cyprus and the Mayor of Nicosia have sent a full apology to Sir Ronald Storrs, the Governor. Meanwhile, however, not only has the Legislative Council been suspended, but the Governor, in pursuance of the right now bestowed on him to make laws, has prohibited the flying or display of flags, and the ringing of church bells without permission. He has also taken into his own hands the appointment of the village headmen.

Although in themselves not particularly drastic, these enactments must be a continual reminder to the inhabitants of the fact that their problem can hardly be worked out by force. However, it is doubtful whether these measures, or even much sterner ones, will have the effect of turning the Cypriote Greeks from their desire for Enosis, or union, with their kinsfolk across the Ægean. Many prominent British statesmen, indeed, have expressed their sympathy for this aspiration. Eighty per cent of the population is Greek, speaks Greek and has been Greek for centuries. The island only came under British rule in 1878, as the result of some remarkable diplomacy by Lord Beaconsfield, who made a secret convention with the Sultan of Turkey by which Great Britain obtained Cyprus in return for a promise to assist the Ottoman Empire in Asia against an attack by Russia.

In 1915 the island was offered to Greece in return for Greek participation in the war on the side of the allies. After this offer had been refused, a secret treaty was made by which Cyprus should not be handed over to a third power without France's consent. This agreement was primarily intended to prevent the island being given to Italy. There is little doubt today that France would not object if the island were to go back to Greece. Whether Italy would be disposed to agree is a different matter, and there is reason to suppose Turkey would offer some objection.

Be that as it may, there is no doubt about the wishes of the islanders. And Greece, although the Government has resolutely refused to embroil itself, has shown its sympathies in no uncertain manner by meetings and demonstrations all over the country. There appears, however, to be no disposition on the part of Great Britain to make an immediate move, and any change in the present régime undoubtedly would be opposed by the Turkish minority in Cyprus, which comprises about one-fifth of the population.

The Way of All Ammunition

TWO long, bulky Rhine barges, carrying in their holds 725 tons of artillery projectiles from a Dutch provincial fortress, recently arrived at Den Oever. Den Oever is a new village at the starting point of the nearly completed seventeen-mile huge barring dam which runs right through the tempestuous seas from the province of North Holland to the province of Friesland, barring the Zuider Zee from the North Sea, as provided in the big Zuider Zee draining scheme.

What was the idea of sending shiploads of shells to this latest example of constructive, peaceful activity? Was it to fight an enemy? This indeed was the underlying motive, although the Dutch are not in the least warminded or inclined to indulge in martial adventures.

The Dutch have fought the seas for centuries. Their low lands have been reclaimed for the greater part by sturdy, persistent and patient draining work. This has made the Dutch watchful of the submarine currents and forces that undermine their fortifications against the ocean. So, having discovered some very deep holes in the waters that beat against the dam, the Dutch decided to send special reenforcements to fill them up.

Shiploads of old shells, unfit for their original "use," were utilized instead to save and protect. To follow this example would be sound policy for other countries.

Editorial Notes

While the Northern Hemisphere has its snow sports it is summer time in Argentina. On a series of particularly hot days in Buenos Aires just before Christmas it was reported that men, forbidden by a municipal ordinance to appear on streets in shirt sleeves, resorted to pajama jackets in place of coats. Perhaps this contains a pointer for the Men's Dress Reform League when summer comes back to the Northern Hemisphere.

The Humble Oil & Refining Company and three other large oil companies in the Texas fields recently ordered a shutdown of all flush wells on Sundays. This may mean something to the petroleum market, but it will mean even more to the oil field workers and their families to have one day of leisure in seven.

A teacher of journalism has expanded the sage advice of Horace Greeley. His advice today is, "Go West, young man, to the Far East." He says great opportunities await the young journalist in China.

The proverbial after-Christmas dullness in security markets probably has been somewhat offset by activity on the Christmas gift exchange.

One can't very easily object to paying the bill for a Christmas gift his wife bought for him.

The Man in the Tweed Fedora Pumps the Organ

ALONG Broadway the theater crowd was at flood tide. Taxicabs honked. White shirt bosoms gleamed. Jewels sparkled. Incandescent signs flashed pyrotechnical reminders. Swaying crowds surged forward at the invitation of yellow traffic signals. Newsboys darted through the mass with incredible ease and incorrigible effrontery, pressing ubiquitous "wuxtrys" under the noses of the passers-by.

His walking stick propped behind him, the Man in the Tweed Fedora stood at the corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street cogitating, with no little amusement, on the strange behavior which characterizes human kind in its strenuous search for transient pleasures to beguile unnecessary care.

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As he stood thus, a passenger whose only ticket was the speech of a gentleman, unobtrusively climbed aboard his train of thought.

"If you'll pardon the observation, sir," suggested an apologetic voice at his side, "I shall make bold to remark that we of the old school know something of amusements which the world of pleasure is apparently overlooking."

The Man in the Tweed Fedora turned to find standing beside him a smallish man arrayed in an old-fashioned Prince Albert coat, green trousers, an ascot tie, and a stovepipe hat. A luxuriant pair of mutton-chop whiskers stuck jauntily from his jowls, while twinkling gray eyes peered out from a veritable jungle of jutting eyebrows.

The Man in the Tweed Fedora, mentally cataloguing the individual as a musician after the old manner, answered with becoming tact.

"I quite agree with you," said he. "The crying need today is for more little red schoolhouses and rural vocal societies."

"And"—the little man paused impressively and eyed his companion with whimsical slyness—"hand-pumped pipe organs!"

"Ah!" The Man in the Tweed Fedora carefully hung his walking stick on the crook of his arm and presented his disengaged hand. "I am charmed to make your acquaintance, sir," he declared. "Your last remark arouses a throng of memories. But, pray, how did you know?"

"That I see in you a one-time fellow of the ancient and honorable guild of organ pumpers?" responded the little man, his mutton chops bobbing merrily. "Why, sir, the signs are unmistakable. I behold you eyeing with tolerant pity this throng of pleasure seekers, and I say to myself that here is a man who knows values; here is a man whose memories are correct; a man who looks within and finds good company. And so I apprehend that you, too, have found the secret."

"The secret?" echoed the Man in the Tweed Fedora.

"Aye, the secret of watching the little white indicator."

And then the Man in the Tweed Fedora remembered.

* * *

It was Sunday morning in a little up-state village. The boy had been scrubbed with yellow soap until his face was glossy. He had squirmed unavailingly as mother had tightened the broad bow tie about the collar of his starched blouse. He had scuffed awkwardly in the vestibule of the church, while Dad held serious converse with the sexton. Now mother had him in hand again and was leading him up the narrow circular stairway which climbed to the organ loft.

In a narrow cubbyhole of a place the boy presently found himself eyeing a nearly blank wall, behind which rose divers mysterious box-like contraptions and fat gilded tubes. Projecting from the wall at about the height of his waist line was a handle crooked not unpleasingly like that of an iron pump. Above this was a narrow slot with a strip of white showing at the bottom.

"Pump, sonny," commanded mother.

The boy grasped the handle and obeyed. From the interior of the loft there came an entrancing wheeze. The boy grinned and pumped until the wheeze grew to a low rumble and the little strip of white climbed to the top of the slot.

"There; you see?" his mother explained. "You've but to watch the white indicator and make sure it does not reach the bottom. It's most important, for when that goes down the music fails."

"Yes, ma'am," the boy agreed. "I'll remember."

And so, presently, mother was gone and there came much rustling and many footfalls from within the church, and spry little Dr. Fiddler came popping up the stairs to take his place at the manual, and the quartet came up in a group. Finally, at a signal from Dr. Fiddler, the boy grasped the pump.

What a feeling of power swept over him as the white ribbon climbed to the top of the indicator and the great organ began its thunder! Behind there, in his cubby-hole, the boy was swept by a volume of sound. The big wooden pipes rumbled, the narrow round tubes fluted, the intermediate tubes corneted and violaed and vox humanaed according to their various natures. The boy was inundated in a whirlpool of melody, and all because, alone there in his corner, he kept watch of the white indicator—and pumped!

Ho! What counted Dr. Fiddler and his nimble fingers? Dr. Fiddler was only the organist. Dr. Fiddler's medium were those black and white keys stretching across the manual. But without the bellows his medium was mute—and the boy controlled the bellows! Power, that's what it was. Sheer power. Watching the white ribbon and pumping! Why, without him the service could not go on. Golly. All of a sudden he had become important!

The feeling remained throughout the processional, the hymns, and well into the anthem. But here the pride, which goeth before one's undoing, well-nigh undid him. He had been building too vainglriously. He had been visioning a line of churchgoers waiting to pat his head and commend him for the unparalleled excellence of the music that morning.

* * *

The great organ was pouring out massive chords, the quartet was soaring on gusts of harmony. Power! thought the boy. And so rosily did his fancies soar that the pumping slowed, the white indicator dropped . . . dropped . . . and, horrors! Out of that box, but a moment before so throbbing with harmony, there issued a tremulous moan, a failing gasp—and silence.

Panic-stricken, the boy looked about him. What had happened? Had the mechanism of the organ broken? Something catastrophic had occurred—but what was it? Wildly he stuck his head around the corner of his cubbyhole to seek advice from the organist.

The quartet, perhaps having precedent to guide them, were now singing *a cappella* with praiseworthy fortitude. Dr. Fiddler had slid from his stool and was tiptoeing toward the boy.

"The indicator!" he whispered encouragingly. "Watch the indicator and—Keep Pumping!"

The indicator! Hastily, and with a very red face, the boy grasped the handle and went to work. The indicator once more ascended, and the anthem came to a close in a climax of organ melody.

There was no line of churchgoers waiting to pat his head, no congratulations, no sense of power, as he edged down the narrow stairs after the service. Mother eyed him reprovingly. Father looked the other way, actually to hide a smile.

* * *

Ah, yes, the Man in the Tweed Fedora recalled all that now. Why, come to think of it, he had been remembering it all the intervening years.

The little white indicator! How essential, he had discovered, to watch it, and when the indicator is high, refrain from pride, and when low, not give way to panic.

"Why, bless me," he said, turning again to his companion, who had been chuckling as he listened to these reminiscences. "I had forgotten where the secret came to me, but I assure you I'm still a member of the guild."

"Aye," agreed the little man, "one does not easily resign when he has the secret. I am a student of harmony and should know."

"Your speech rings familiar, sir," said the Man in the Tweed Fedora. "May I ask your name?"

"When I give it," predicted the other, "you will recall that I have good occasion to lay much stress on the value of efficient pumping. My name, my good lad, is none other than Dr. Fiddler."

And so, arm in arm, the two passed through the crowd and into a calmer street.

H. E. W.

Notes From German Cities

A Famous Rendezvous

ONE of Berlin's historic waymarks has become a memory. Café Bauer, the corner house of Unter den Linden and Friedrichstrasse, was for many years the place of meeting for distinguished Berliners and their friends, and no foreign visitor to the German capital would have omitted Café Bauer from his program of sight-seeing. It was built some sixty years ago by a Vienna cook, Bauer. He determined to introduce the "Vienna Café"—a type then little known—to Berlin, and he did so with unqualified success. He had the temerity to appeal to a famous painter, Anton von Werner, to decorate the walls with his brush and his request was complied with. All the world flocked to Café Bauer to see the beautiful frescoes, to meet friends and enjoy the Vienna confectionery. One of the most regular visitors was Adolf von Menzel, popularly known as the Little Excellency; others were Adalbert Matkowsky, the former Kaiser's favorite actor, Paul Lindau, Hermann Sudermann, Ernst von Wildenbruch and other literary notabilities, as well as many leading diplomatists. After its more brilliant period, Café Bauer changed hands during the war, but managed to exist until recently. Anton von Werner's mural paintings have long been transferred to Hotel Bristol and have been excellently restored.

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By Rail to The Schauinsland

The inhabitants of Freiburg, the chief town of the Black Forest, out of love for "their mountain," the Schauinsland—known in the Middle Ages as the "Ore Chest" because of its silver mines—have built a suspension railway to the summit. The Freiburgers, so far as they were good walkers, could always reach their mountain in a day. The famous May tour led up to its golden broom and arnica blossoms, and in the autumn the ascent was repeated. Now, however, one takes a motorbus rapidly from the town to the valley station, from which it is only fifteen minutes' ride to the top.

* * *

Washington Platz

The Berlin German-American Society, the "Vereinigung Karl Schurz," requested the head burgomaster of Berlin some time ago to honor George Washington's memory by naming a street or a square after him on the forthcoming bicentenary of the great statesman. To this the burgomaster willingly agreed and consultations were held as to the most suitable site. It has now been decided that the large space before the Lehrter Railway Station, bounded on one side by Friedrich-Carl-Ufer, a bank of the Spree, will in future be known as Washington Platz. The chief reason given for selecting this excellent situation is that the Lehrter Bahnhof is the first connecting link between Berlin and America. Trains to Hamburg and Bremen start from there. Thus the first piece of ground in Berlin on which American visitors arriving from Hamburg or Bremen set foot will be named after their famous President. Another reason is that the future Washington Platz is within easy access of the new American Embassy in the Blücher Palace. This action is causing much gratification as a further sign of amity between the two nations.

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Help For Students

Helping students has become an important factor this winter. A novelty is the organizing of very cheap suppers in addition to the regular "Mensa," or students' mess. In addition to free meals, the indigent are given the opportunity of free living in an endowment home, and of receiving long-term loans. The "Students Fund of the German People" (Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes) continues to be very active in supplying means for the study of promising students. In some instances it even assists them after the termination of their studies by providing them with temporary employment until they can take up their chosen profession.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not express necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Advertising as a Tool

A CARPENTER who permits his tools to get dull is a poor workman. If he deliberately dulls his tools—what can we say for him?

Business has a tool—a keen-edged tool that has helped to build the structure of American industry.

The name of that tool is advertising.

The sharp edge of advertising is believability.

The tool, advertising, is available to all. It belongs to business—not to any one business. Whoever dulls it, hurts business. If confidence in one man's advertising is lessened, confidence in all advertising tends to be lessened.

As citizens of the business community, as well as for our own selfish interests, it is our duty to protect the sharp edge of advertising. We can do that by using all available means to check every advertising claim against accepted standards of truth and of good taste.—*Ralph Starr Butler, in Nation's Business.*